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[From the Journal of Commerce, Aug. 15.]

The Presidential Election.

The election for President and Vice President of the United States, which takes place on Tuesday, the 4th of November next, is the 18th in the series, since the adoption of the Federal Constitution. The choice is made by Electoral Colleges—each College representing a State, and comprising as many members as the number of Senators and Representatives which such State is entitled to send to Congress. The whole number of Electors at the first Presidential election, in 1789, was 69; all of whom voted for George Washington. The present number is 296, viz: 62 Electors, at large, corresponding with the number of Senators in Congress, and 234 District Electors, corresponding with the number of Representatives. The District Electors are not chosen by Districts as in the case of Representatives to Congress, but each State votes by general ticket for its District Electors, as well as for its Electors at large. The following schedule shows the number of Presidential Electors to which each State is entitled:

Sixteen Free States.		*Fifteen Slave States.*	
Maine,	8	Delaware,	3
New Hampshire,	5	Maryland,	8
Vermont,	5	Virginia,	15
Massachusetts,	13	North Carolina,	10
Rhode Island,	4	South Carolina,	8
Connecticut,	6	Georgia,	10
New York,	35	Florida,	3
New Jersey,	7	Alabama,	9
Pennsylvania,	27	Mississippi,	7
Ohio,	23	Louisiana,	6
Indiana,	13	Texas,	4
Illinois,	11	Tennessee,	12
Michigan,	6	Kentucky,	12
Wisconsin,	5	Missouri,	9
Iowa,	4	Arkansas,	4
California,	4		
		Total,	120
Total,	176	Grand total,	296
Necessary to a choice,			149

Of course there are various opinions as to the result of the approaching election, the general result, and the results in particular States. Some of these opinions are doubtless put forth for political effect, while others, we may presume, express the real sentiments, modified by the wishes of those who utter them. We, too, have our wishes, which are liable to bias our judgment. But at least there shall be no humbug about our calculations, they shall be honestly made, and fearlessly uttered, leaving the event to decide. It must be confessed that in many of the States there is much greater difficulty than usual in prognosticating results, by reason of the disjointed condition of the old parties, and the disturbing elements which have been introduced, in the shape of Americanism and Republicanism so-called. It is, however, to be noted that Republicanism has no existence in the fifteen slaveholding States, or numbers too few adherents to justify the formation of an Electoral ticket, except possibly in Missouri, where it is thought a few thousand votes for such a ticket might be obtained.

In these fifteen States, then, we have only to look at the Democratic and American parties, with such a reference to the remains of the old Whig party as the case may require. True, a large portion of the Whigs are merged in the American party, but not all. There are numerous individuals, all over the country, comprising many of the most respectable and influential members of the old Whig party, who never did, and never will, consent to be merged in the party which supplanted them. Hitherto these men, for the most part, have remained inactive, not caring to waste their energies in a fruitless contest with their invaders, nor yet been prepared to co-operate with their hereditary foes, the Democrats. But the new phase of politics, which has come up, in the shape of Black Republicanism, like a dragon from the sea, will not permit these patriotic citizens to be mere lookers on, while their country demands their help. Especially at the South, whenever they become convinced, as they soon will be, if they are not already, that the real contest is not between two national men, Buchanan and Fillmore, but between a national man and a sectional man, Buchanan and Fremont—between Democracy purified of its most mischievous ingredients, and Black Republicanism, composed of those ingredients and a decoction of Whiggery and refuse Abolitionism, spiced with Sharp's Rifle theology—we say, when old line Whigs at the South (and the same may be said of many of the Americans,) come to understand the question in this light, they will not hesitate a moment to give their influence and their votes for Buchanan and Breckenridge.

At least five of the Whig United States Senators now in Congress, viz: Messrs. Benjamin of Louisiana, Jones of Tennessee, Geyer of Missouri, and Pratt and Pearce of Maryland, have already, in the most public manner, avowed their intention to support the Democratic candidates; and these are but a specimen of thousands like minded, if not all so distinguished. This will explain the otherwise unaccountable phenomena of the recent elections in Kentucky and North Carolina, two of the States which were most relied upon by the friends of Mr. Fillmore. Instead of any indications of such a result, Kentucky has given a majority of 8,000 in round numbers, and North Carolina of 12,000, in favor of the Democratic candidates! Missouri, too, which, owing to a split in the Democratic ranks, was claimed for Fillmore, gives a Democratic majority of 8,000 or so, after sparing 25,000 votes for Col Benton.*

These things are done in States which were among the most likely of all the Southern States, Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, &c., &c. Our information from Louisiana and Tennessee assures us that they will follow in the wake of Kentucky and North Carolina. Maryland and Delaware are most likely of all the Southern States to give their votes for Fillmore; but we hardly expect that either of them will do so. Delaware is more likely to vote for him than Maryland. For the present we will place these two States among the doubtful, as it is easy to make up the necessary complement for Buchanan without them. All the rest of the slaveholding States we distinctly claim for the Democratic candidates, as follows:

States.	*Electoral Votes.*
Virginia,	15
North Carolina,	10
South Carolina,	8
Georgia,	10
Florida,	3
Alabama,	9
Mississippi,	7
Louisiana,	6
Texas,	4
Tennessee,	12
Kentucky,	12
Missouri,	9
Arkansas,	9
	109

This leaves 40 votes to be obtained from all the other States, including Maryland and Delaware. We might look for them elsewhere with a very good chance of success, but will take them from the following States, viz:

Pennsylvania,	27
Illinois,	11
California,	4
	42
Add the above,	109

And we have the required majority 150, with two votes to spare. Our opinion is, that in half a dozen other States, and probably more, the Democratic ticket has as good a chance as the Republican, but we don't care to go into particulars, for the reason above stated.

We could give good reasons why we claim Pennsylvania, Illinois and California, but it would occupy too much space. In regard to Pennsylvania we may say in a word, that an American ticket has been nominated there, and will receive a handsome support. By the strong vote of 72 to 18, the Convention which nominated it refused to unite with the Republicans in a Fusion ticket. If the Americans adhere to their nominations, as there is every reason to believe they will, the Democratic ticket will be elected by a very large majority.

We have said enough to enhearten all Democrats, and all conservative Whigs and Americans who are disposed to unite with them in placing in the Presidential chair a statesman of long experience, tried integrity, unimpeachable morality, sound wisdom, firmness without rashness, conservatism without old-fogyism—in short, a man worthy of the best days of the Republic—rather than elevate to that exalted station a young man without experience in public affairs, whithout eminent qualifications of any kind, a representative of all the *isms*, and of a section, against the principle of national unity on which the Republic was founded, and on which alone it can stand and prosper in time to come. But there is danger in the opposite direction. If Democrats fold their hands and say "all's well," instead of buckling on the harness and working like heroes for a glorious triumph, they will lose the prize which is set before them, and in so doing establish the reign of ultraism, sectionalism and proscription, the consequences of which will be most disastrous to themselves, their posterity, their country, and mankind.

Their opponents will leave no stone unturned, no effort untried to accomplish their purposes; and they have the advantage of a numerous and powerful press, of a vast many rifle preachers, and of the prevalent bitterness which for years they have been fomenting against a portion of their fellow-citizens as good as themselves, as brave, as self sacrificing when the country calls, and who only ask equal privileges in the common territory, for the acquisition of which they paid their full share of blood and treasure. There are now but eleven weeks before the eventful day which is to decide our destinies for the next four years, if not for all time.

*Since this was written, we have received a telegraphic despatch from St. Louis, stating that the Benton electoral ticket has been withdrawn in favor of the regular Democratic ticket.

☞The junior editor of the Griggsville (Ill.,) Union—"wearied of the monotony of scissoring, stealing, and writing laders"—lately went on a "small bender." He closes his "Notes ot Travel" as follows:

And now comes the most melancholy part of our tale. To some it may be strange, and almost past belief; but we assure everybody that it is true. We stopped at Jacksonville—the moral city—the "Athens" of Illinois—and some one was so mean as to steal our carpet bag! Yes, they stole an editor's carpet bag! Was ever such folly known? All our "notes by the way;" our books, which we had taken to relieve the tedium of travel; all our clean linen; all, all gone, "at one fell swoop." We shed not a tear, we utterred not an oath, for we felt that we could not do the subject justice. We only wished that we had caught the small pox, that the fellow might find his reward. Excuse us, dear reader, for not dwelling on the subject. We arrived home at last, and found that we were reported to have been married while on our travels, and received the congratulations of our friends.—"This was the unkindest cut of all." We beg, however, that our young lady friends will not give the least credence to the story; we assure them that it is untrue—that it is a base fabrication from beginning to end, and that we still endure our single "cussedness" in silence. Hereafter we shall stay at home.

The Boston Post has credit for the last liquid remedy for baldness, as follows:—"Use brandy externally until the hair grows, and then take it internally to *clinch the roots*."

BY AUTHORITY.

Laws of the United States.

[Public 59.]

AN ACT to regulate the diplomatic and consular systems of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That ambassadors, envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary, ministers resident, commissioners, charges d'affaires, and secretaries of legation, appointed to the countries hereinafter named in Schedule A, shall be entitled to compensation for their services, respectively, at the rates per annum hereinafter specified; that is to say, ambassadors and envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary, the full amounts specified therefor in said Schedule A; ministers resident and commissioners, seventy five per centum; charges d'affaires, fifty per centum; and secretaries of legation, fifteen per centum of the said amounts respectively: Provided, That the compensation of the secretary of legation to China, acting as interpreter, shall be at the rate of five thousand dollars, and if not acting as such, at the rate of three thousand dollars, and that of the secretary of legation to Turkey, acting as dragoman, at the rate of three thousand dollars, and if not acting as such, at the rate of two thousand dollars per annum.

SCHEDULE A.

Great Britain and France, each, seventeen thousand five hundred dollars.

Russia, Spain, Austria, Prussia, Brazil, Mexico, and China, each, twelve thousand dollars.

All other countries, each, ten thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the President be, and is hereby, authorized to appoint for the legations at London and Paris, respectively, an assistant secretary of legation, who shall be entitled to compensation for their services, respectively, at the rate of fifteen hundred dollars per annum; for the legation to China, as interpreter, when the secretary of legation shall not be acting as such, who shall be entitled to compensation at the rate of five thousand dollars; and for the legation to Turkey, a dragoman, when the secretary of legation shall not be acting as such, who shall be entitled to compensation at the rate of one thousand dollars per annum.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That consuls general, consuls, and commercial agents, appointed to the ports and places hereinafter specified in Schedules B and C, shall be entitled to compensation for their services, respectively, at the rates per annum hereinafter specified in said Schedules B and C; and if the President shall think proper to appoint a consul to any port or place named in the said Schedules B and C for a commercial agent, instead of such commercial agent, or *vice versa*, and an appointment shall be made accordingly, the compensation for such consular officer shall be the same in any such case as that fixed for such port or place in the schedule embracing the same; and if he shall think the public interests will be subserved by appointing to any such port or place a consul general, instead of a consul or commercial agent, and an appointment shall be made accordingly, the compensation for such consul general shall be the same as that fixed for such port or place in the schedule embracing the same.

SCHEDULE B.

I. CONSULS GENERAL.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Quebec, four thousand dollars.

BRITISH INDIA.

Calcutta, five thousand dollars.

EGYPT.

Alexandria, three thousand five hundred dollars.

JAPAN.

Simoda, five thousand dollars.

CUBA.

Havana, six thousand dollars.

TURKEY.

Constantinople, three thousand dollars.

HANSEATIC AND FREE CITIES.

Frankfort-on-the-Main, three thousand dollars.

II. CONSULS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Liverpool, and London, each, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Melbourne, four thousand dollars.

Hong Kong, three thousand five hundred dollars.

Glasgow, three thousand dollars.

Mauritius, and Singapore, each, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Belfast, Cork, Dundee, Demarara, Halifax, Kingston, (Jamaica,) Leeds, Manchester, Nassau, (New Providence,) Southampton and Turk's Island, each, two thousand dollars.

Prince Edward's Island, one thousand dollars.

FRANCE.

Havre, six thousand dollars.

Paris, five thousand dollars.

Marseilles, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Bordeaux, two thousand dollars.

La Rochelle, and Lyons, each, one thousand five hundred dollars.

RUSSIA.

Moscow, Odessa, Revel, and St. Petersburg, each, two thousand dollars.

SPAIN.

Matanzas, Trinidad de Cuba, and Santiago de Cuba, each, two thousand five hundred dollars.

San Juan, (Porto Rico,) two thousand dollars.

Cadiz, Malaga, and Ponce, (Porto Rico,) each, one thousand five hundred dollars.

AUSTRIA.

Trieste, two thousand dollars.

Vienna, one thousand five hundred dollars.

PRUSSIA.

Aix la Chapelle, two thousand five hundred dollars.

CHINA.

Canton, and Shanghai, each, four thousand dollars.

Fouchou, three thousand five hundred dollars.

Amoy, and Ningpo, each, three thousand dollars.

TURKEY.

Beyrout, and Smyrna, each, two thousand dollars.

Jerusalem, one thousand five hundred dollars.

NETHERLANDS.

Rotterdam, two thousand dollars.

Amsterdam, one thousand dollars.

BELGIUM.

Antwerp, two thousand five hundred dollars.

PORTUGAL.

Funchal, and Oporto, each, one thousand five hundred dollars.

DENMARK.

St. Thomas, four thousand dollars.

Elsineur, one thousand five hundred dollars.

SARDINIA.

Genoa, one thousand five hundred dollars.

SWITZERLAND.

Basle, two thousand dollars.

Geneva, one thousand five hundred dollars.

SICILIES.

Messina, Naples, and Palermo, each, one thousand five hundred dollars.

SAXONY.

Leipsic, one thousand five hundred dollars.

BAVARIA.

Munich, one thousand five hundred dollars.

TUSCANY.

Leghorn, one thousand five hundred dollars.

WURTEMBURG.

Stuttgart, one thousand five hundred dollars.

HANSEATIC AND FREE CITIES.

Bremen and Hamburg, each, two thousand dollars.

BARBARY STATES.

Tangiers, Tripoli, and Tunis, each three thousand dollars.

BRAZIL.

Rio de Janeiro, six thousand dollars.

Pernambuco, two thousand dollars.

MEXICO.

Vera Cruz, three thousand five hundred dollars.

Acapulco, two thousand dollars.

PERU.

Callao, three thousand five hundred dollars.

CHILI.

Valparaiso, three thousand dollars.

BUENOS AYRES.

Buenos Ayres, two thousand dollars.

NICARAGUA.

San Juan del Sur, two thousand dollars.

NEW GRENADA.

Aspinwall, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Panama, three thousand five hundred dollars.

VENEZUELA.

Laguayra, one thousand five hundred dollars.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Honolulu, four thousand dollars.

Lahaina, three thousand dollars.

III. COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

NICARAGUA.

San Juan del Norte, two thousand dollars.

ST. DOMINGO (ISLAND.)

Port au Prince, two thousand dollars.

St. Domingo (city) one thousand five hundred dollars.

SCHEDULE C.

I. CONSULS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Capetown, and Falkland Islands, each, one thousand dollars.

AUSTRIA.

Venice, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

PRUSSIA.

Stettin, one thousand dollars.

TURKEY.

Candia, one thousand dollars.

NETHERLANDS.

Batavia, one thousand dollars.

PORTUGAL.

Fayal, and Santiago, (Cape de Verdes,) each, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

DENMARK.

Saint Croix, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

SARDINIA.

Spezzia, one thousand dollars.

GREECE.

Athens, one thousand dollars.

MUSCAT.

Zanzibar, one thousand dollars.

BRAZIL.

Bahia, Maranham Island, Para, and Rio Grande, each, one thousand dollars.

MEXICO.

Matamoras, Mexico, (city,) and Tampico, each, one thousand dollars.

Paso del Norte, and Tabasco, each five hundred dollars.

PERU.

Paita, and Tumbez, each, five hundred dollars.

CHILI.

Talcahuano, one thousand dollars.

NEW GRENADA.

Carthagena, and Sabanillo, each, five hundred dollars.

HONDURAS.

Omoa, one thousand dollars.

ECUADOR.

Guayaquil, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

BOLIVIA.

Cobijah, five hundred dollars.

URUGUAY.

Montevideo, one thousand dollars.

SOCIETY ISLANDS.

Bay of Islands, one thousand dollars.

NAVIGATORS' ISLAND.

Apia, one thousand dollars.

FEJEE ISLANDS.

Lanthala, one thousand dollars.

II. COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

PORTUGAL.

St. Paul de Loanda, (Angola,) one thousand dollars.

LIBERIA.

Monrovia, and Gaboon, each, one thousand dollars.

ST. DOMINGO, (ISLAND.)

Cape Haytien, one thousand dollars.

Aux Cayes, five hundred dollars.

RUSSIA IN ASIA.

Amoor river, one thousand dollars.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That consuls general, consuls, and commercial agents, not embraced in Schedules B and C, shall be entitled, as compensation for their services, to such fees as they may collect in pursuance of the provisions of this act, respectively.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That no consul general, consul, or commercial agent, embraced in Schedule B, shall, while he holds his office, be interested in or transact any business as a merchant, factor, broker, or other trader, or as a clerk or other agent for any such person to, from or within the port, place, or limits of his consulate, or commercial agency, directly or indirectly, either in his own name, or in the name or through the agency of any other person; and if appointed after this act shall take effect, he shall, in his official bond, stipulate, as a condition thereof, not to violate this prohibition; and if appointed before, and retained in office after this act shall take effect, he shall, within such reasonable time as the President shall prescribe, enter into a new official bond with such stipulation as a condition thereof; and if any such consul general, consul, or commercial agent, shall violate such prohibition, he shall be liable to a penalty therefor, for the use of the United States, equal in amount to the annual compensation specified for him in said Schedule B, which may be recovered in an action of debt at the suit of the United States, either directly for the penalty, as such, against such consul general, or consul, or commercial agent, or upon his official bond, as liquidated damages, for the breach of such condition against such consul general, consul, or commercial agent and his sureties, or any one or more of them; and in every such case all such actions shall be open to the United States for the collection of such penalty till the same shall be collected in some one of such actions; and every such penalty, when collected, shall be paid into the treasury of the United States; and such prohibition shall be applicable to all consuls general, but not to any consul or commercial agent not embraced in said Schedule B, except as hereinafter authorized, unless otherwise expressly provided by law.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the President be, and is hereby, authorized to appoint three interpreters of the Chinese language, who shall be entitled to compensation for their services, respectively, at a rate not to exceed fifteen hundred dollars per annum, to be determined by the President, and to assign such interpreters, from time to time, to such consulates in China and with such duties, as he may think proper.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the President be and he is hereby, authorized whenever he shall think the public good will be promoted thereby, to appoint consular pupils, not to exceed twenty five in number at any one time, who shall be citizens of the United States, and entitled to compensation for their services, respectively, at a rate not to exceed one thousand dollars per annum, to be determined by the President; and to assign such pupils, from time to time, to such consulates, and with such duties as he may think proper; and before the appointment of any such pupil shall be made, satisfactory evidence, by examination or otherwise, shall be furnished of his qualifications and fitness for the office to the Secretary of State, and by him laid before the President.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That no person appointed, after this act shall take effect, to any such office as is mentioned in the first, second, third, sixth, or seventh sections of this act shall be entitled to compensation for his services therein, except from the time when he shall reach his post, and enter upon his official duties, to the time when he shall cease to hold such office, and for such time as shall be actually and necessarily occupied in receiving his instructions, not to exceed thirty days, and in making the transit between the place of his residence, when appointed, and his post of duty, at the commencement and termination of the period of his official service, for which he shall in all cases be allowed and paid, except as hereinafter mentioned, and no person shall be deemed to hold any such office after his successor shall be appointed and actually enter upon the duties of his office at his post of duty, nor after his official residence at such post shall have terminated if not so relieved; but no such allowance or payment shall be made to any consul general, consul or commercial agent, contemplated by the fourth section of this act, or to any vice consul, vice commercial agent, deputy consul, or consular agent, for the time so occupied in receiving instructions, or in such transit as aforesaid; nor shall any such officer, as is referred to in this section, be allowed compensation for the time so occupied in such transit, at the termination of the period of his official service, if he shall have resigned, or been recalled therefrom for any malfeasance in his office.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That when to any diplomatic office held by any person there shall be superadded another, such person shall be allowed additional compensation for his services, in such superadded office, at the rate of fifty per centum, of the amount allowed by this act for such superadded office; and such superadded office shall be deemed to continue during the time to which it is limited by the terms thereof, and for such time as shall be actually and necessarily occupied in making the transit between the two posts of duty, at the commencement and termination of the period of such superadded office so limited, and no longer.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That for such time as any secretary of legation shall be lawfully authorized to act as charge d'affaires ad interim at the post to which he shall have been appointed, he shall be entitled to receive compensation at the rate allowed by this act for a charge d'affaires, at such post; but he shall not be entitled to receive, for such time, the compensation allowed for his services as secretary of legation.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That for such time as any consular officer shall be authorized, pursuant to the provisions of this act, to perform diplomatic functions, in the absence of the regular diplomatic officer in the country to which he shall be appointed, he shall be entitled, in addition to his compensation as such consular officer, to receive compensation for his services while so authorized, at the rate allowed by this act for a secretary of legation in such country.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That no consular officer shall exercise diplomatic functions, or hold any diplomatic correspondence or relation on the part of the United States, in, with, or to the government or country to which he shall be appointed, or any other country or government, when there shall be in such country any officer of the United States authorized to perform diplomatic functions therein, nor in any case, unless expressly authorized by the President so to do.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That every consul general, consul, and commercial agent, appointed before, and retained in office after this act shall take effect, shall, without unnecessary delay, and every such officer appointed after this act shall take effect shall, before he receives his commission or enters upon the duties of his office, enter into a bond to the United States with such sureties, who shall be permanent residents of the United States, as the Secretary of State shall approve, in a penal sum not less than one thousand nor more than ten thousand dollars, and in such form as the President shall prescribe, conditioned for the true and faithful accounting for, paying over, and delivering up of all fees, moneys, goods, effects, books, records, papers, and other property which shall come to his hands, or to the hands of any other person to his use as such consul general, consul, or commercial agent, under any law now or hereafter enacted: and for the true and faithful performance of all other duties now or hereafter lawfully imposed upon him as such consul general, consul, or commercial agent; and in the cases of consuls general, consuls, and commercial agents embraced in Schedule B, such bond shall contain, by way of further condition, the stipulation required by the fifth section of this act; and all such bonds shall be deposited with the Secretary of the Treasury, and in no case shall the penalty of such bond be less than the annual compensation allowed to the officer entering into such bond; and the President shall be authorized to require a new or additional bond from any such consul general, consul, or commercial agent, in like form and in such penalty, within the limits aforesaid, in amount, as he shall prescribe, whenever, in his opinion, the public good shall require it.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to define the extent of country to be embraced within any consulate or commercial agency, and to provide for the appointment of vice consuls, vice commercial agents, deputy consuls, and consular agents, therein, in such manner and under such regulations as he shall deem proper; but no compensation shall be allowed for the services of any such vice consul, or vice commercial agent, beyond nor except out of the allowance made by this act for the principal consular officer in whose place such appointment shall be made; and no vice consul, vice commercial agent, deputy consul or consular agent, shall be appointed otherwise than in such manner and under such regulations as the President shall prescribe, pursuant to the provisions of this act.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That every vice consul and vice commercial agent shall be entitled, as compensation for his services as such, to the whole or so much of the compensation of the principal consular officer, in whose place he shall be appointed, as shall be determined by the President, and the residue, if any, shall be paid to such principal consular officer; and every consular agent shall be entitled, as compensation for his services, to such fees as he may collect in pursuance of the provisions of this act, or so much thereof as shall be determined by the President; and the principal officer of the consulate or commercial agency within the limits of which such consular agent shall be appointed, shall be entitled to the residue, if any, in addition to any other compensation allowed him by this act for his services therein; and the President shall have power to subject any consul, or commercial agent contemplated by the fourth section of this act, and vice consul, vice commercial agent, deputy consul or consular agent to the prohibition as to trade contained in the fifth section of this act, and to require from any of them such bond as is provided for by the thirteenth section of this act, whenever he shall think the public interests will be promoted thereby.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That the President be, and is hereby, authorized to prescribe, from time to time, the rates or tariffs of fees to be charged for official services, and to designate what shall be regarded as official services, besides such as are expressly declared by law, in the business of the several legations, consulates, and commercial agencies, and to adapt the same, by such differences as may be necessary or proper, to each legation, consulate, or commercial agency, and such rates or tariffs shall be reported annually to Congress; and it shall be the duty of all officers and persons connected with such legations, consulates, or commercial agencies to collect for such official services such and only such, fees as may be prescribed for their respective legations, consulates, and commercial agencies; and it shall be the duty of the collectors of the several districts, whenever any clearance is granted to any ship or vessel of the United States, duly registered as such, and bound on any foreign voyage, to annex thereto, in every case, a copy of the rates or tariffs of fees which shall be allowed in pursuance of the provisions of this act, and then in force; and it shall be the duty of all consular officers at all times to keep up in their offices, respectively, a copy of such rates or tariffs as shall be in force, in

a conspicuous place, and subject to the examination of all persons interested therein.

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of all consular officers to give receipts for all fees which shall be collected for their official services respectively, expressing the particular services for which the same were collected; and if any such consular officer shall collect, or knowingly allow to be collected for any such service, any other or greater fees than such as shall be allowed pursuant to the provisions of this act for such service, he shall, besides his liability to refund the same, be liable to pay to the person by whom or in whose behalf the same shall be paid, treble the amount of said unlawful charge so collected, as a penalty therefor, to be recovered by any such person in any proper form of action, to and for the use of such person, besides costs of suit. And in any such case, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to retain, out of the compensation of such officer, the amount of such overcharge, and of such penalty, and charge the same to such officer in account, and thereupon to refund such unlawful charge, and pay such penalty to the person entitled to the same if he shall think proper so to do.

Sec. 18. And be it further enacted, That all fees collected at any of the legations, or by the consuls general, consuls, and commercial agents mentioned in Schedules B and C and by vice consuls and vice-commercial agents appointed to perform their duties, or by any other persons in their behalf, shall be accounted for to the Secretary of the Treasury, and held subject to his draft, or other directions; and all such consuls general, consuls, commercial agents, and consular agents, as are allowed for their compensation the whole or any part of the fees which they may collect pursuant to the provisions of this act, and all vice-consuls and vice-commercial agents appointed to perform the duties of said consuls general, consuls, and commercial agents as are allowed for their compensation the whole or any part of such fees as aforesaid, shall make returns of all such fees as they or any other person in their behalf shall so collect, in such manner as the Secretary of State shall prescribe; and of such fees as shall be so collected accounted for, and reported shall be reported annually to Congress, with the report of the rates or tariffs of fees required by the seventeenth section of this act, with a full list of all consular officers; and if any consul general, consul, or commercial agent, mentioned in Schedules B and C, or any vice-consul, or vice-commercial agent, appointed to perform the duty of any such officer mentioned in said Schedules B and C, shall omit to collect any fees which he shall be entitled to charge, pursuant to the provisions of this act, for any official service, he shall be liable to the United States therefor, as though he had collected the same, unless, upon good cause shown therefor, the Secretary of the Treasury shall think proper to remit the same; and every consular officer shall number all receipts given by him for fees received for official services, in the ordrr of their dates, beginning with number one at the commencement of the period of his service, and on the first day of January in every year thereafter; and he shall keep a book, in which he shall register all fees so received by him, in the order in which they shall be received, specifying in such register each item of service and the amount received therefor, from whom, and the dates when received, and if for any service connected with any ship or vessel the name thereof, and indicating what items and amounts are embraced in each receipt given by him therefor, and numbering the same according to the number of the receipts respectively, so that the receipts and register shall correspond with each other; and he shall in such register specify the name of the person for whom, and the date when he shall grant, issue, or verify any passport, certify any invoice, or perform any other official service in the entry of the receipt of the fees therefor, and also number each consular act so receipted for, with the number of such receipt, and as shown by such register; and it shall be the duty of all owners, agents, consignees masters and commanders of ships and vessels to whom any receipt for fees shall be given by any consular officer to furnish a copy thereof to the collector of the district in which such ships and vessels shall first arrive on their return to the United States; and it shall be the duty of every collector to forward to the Secretary of the Treasury all such copies of receipts as shall have been so furnished to him, and also a statement of all certified invoices which shall come to his office, giving the dates of the certificate and the names of the persons for whom, and of the consular officers by whom the same were certified; and every consular officer, in rendering his account or report of fees received, shall furnish a full transcript of the register which he is hereby required to keep under oath or affirmation that the same is true and correct, and that the same contains a full and accurate statement of all fees received by him, or for his use, for his official services as such consular officer, to the best of his knowledge, during the period of which the same shall purport to be rendered, and that such oath or affirmation may be taken before any person having authority to administer oaths and affirmations at the port or place where such consular officer is located; and if any such consular officer shall wilfully and corruptly commit perjury, in any such oath or affirmation, within the intent and meaning of any act of Congress now or hereafter made, he may be charged, proceeded against, tried, and convicted, and dealt with in the same manner, in all respects, as if such offence had been committed in the United States, before any officer duly authorized therein to administer or take such oath or affirmation, and shall be subject to the same punishment and disability therefor as are, or shall be, prescribed by any such act for such offence.

Sec. 19. And be it further enacted, That no such officer as is mentioned in the first, second, third, fourth, sixth, or seventh sections of this act shall, nor shall any consular agent, be absent from his post, or the performance of his duties, for a longer period than ten days at any one time, without the permission previously obtained of the President, and no compensation shall be allowed for the time of any such absence in any case, except cases of sickness; nor shall any diplomatic or consular officer correspond in regard to the public affairs of any foreign government with any private person, newspaper, or other periodical, or otherwise than with the proper officers of the United States, nor recommend any person, at home or abroad, for any employment of trust or profit under the goverument of the country in which he is located; nor ask or accept, for himself or any other person, any present, emolument pecuniary favor, office, or title of any kind, from any such government.

Sec. 20. And be it further enacted, That the compensation provided by this act shall be in full for all the services and personal expenses which shall be rendered or incurred by the officers or persons respectively for whom such compensation is provided, of whatever nature or kind such services of personal expenses may be, or by whatever treaty, law, or instructions such services or personal expenses so rendered or incurred are or shall be required; and no allowance, other than such as is provided by this act, shall be made in any case for the outfit or return home of any such officer or person; and no consular officer shall, nor shall any person under any consular officer, make any charge or receive, directly or indirectly, any compensation, by way of commission or otherwise, for receiving or disbursing the wages or extra wages to which any seaman or mariner shall be entitled who shall be discharged in any foreign country, or for any money advanced to any such seaman or mariner who shall seek relief from any consulate or commercial agency; nor shall any consular officer, be interested, directly or indirectly, in any profit derived from clothing, boarding, or otherwise supplying or sending home any such seaman or mariner; *Provided*, That such prohibition as to profit shall not be construed to relieve or prevent any such officer who shall be the owner or otherwise interested in any ship or vessel of the United States, from transporting in such ship or vessel any such seaman or mariner, or from receiving or being interested in such reasonable allowance as may be made for such transportation, under and by virtue of the fourth section of the act entitled "An act supplementary to the act concerning consuls and vice-consuls, and for the further protection of American seamen," approved February twenty eighth, eighteen hundred and three.

Sec. 21. And be it further enacted, That no compensation provided by this act for any such officer as is mentioned in the first section of this act, or for any assistant secretary of legation, or for any such officer as is mentioned in Schedules B and C of the third section of this act, or any appropriation therefor, shall be applicable to the payment of the compensation of any person appointed to or holding any such office after this act shall take effect, who shall not be a citizen of the United States; nor shall any other compensation be allowed in any such case.

Sec. 22. And be it further enacted, That the President be, and is hereby authorized to provide at the public expense all such stationary, blanks, record and other books, seals, presses, flags, and signs, as he shall think necessary for the several legations, consulates, and commercial agencies in the transaction of their business; and whenever he shall think there is sufficient reason therefor; to allow consuls general, consuls, and commercial agents, who are not allowed to trade, actual expenses of office rent, not to exceed, in any case, ten per centum of the amount of the annual compensation allowed to such officer, and to prescribe such regulations and make and issue such orders and instructions, not inconsistent with the constitution or any law of the United States, in relation to the duties of all diplomatic and consular officers, the transaction of their business, the rendering of accounts and return (s)s, the payment of compensation, the safe-keeping of the archives, and public property in the hands of all such officers, the communication of information, and the procurement and transmission of the products of the arts, sciences, manufactures, agriculture, and commerce, from time to time, as he may think conducive to the public interest; and it shall be the duty of all such officers to conform to such regulations, orders, and instructions. And it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to publish official notifications, from time to time, of such commercial information communicated to him by such diplomatic and consular officers, as he may deem important to the public interests, in such newspapers, not to exceed three in number, as he may select, and to report to Congress, at least once in each year, a synopsis of so much of the information on all subjects which shall be so communicated to him, as he may deem valuable for public information.

Sec. 23. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of State shall be authorized to grant and issue passports, and cause passports to be granted, issued, and verified in foreign countries by such diplomatic or consular officers of the United States, and under such rules as the President shall designate and prescribe for and on behalf of the United States, and no other person shall grant, issue, or verify any such passport; nor shall any passport be granted or issued to, or verified for, any other person than citizens of the United States; nor shall any charge be made for granting issuing or verifying any passport except in a foreign country; and in no case the fee allowed therefor shall not exceed the sum of one dollar, nor shall any such charge be made for more than one such verification in any foreign country; and if any person acting, or claiming to act, in any office or capacity under the United States, who shall not be lawfully authorized so to do, shall grant, issue, or verify any passport, or other instrument in the nature of a passport, to or for any citizen of the United States, or to or for any person claiming to be or designated as such in such passport or verification, or if any consular officer who shall be authorized to grant, issue, or verify passports, shall knowingly and wilfully grant, issue, or verify any such passport to or for any person not a citizen of the United States, the person so offending shall be deemed and taken to be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined in a sum not to exceed five hundred dollars, or both, and may be charged, proceeded against, tried, convicted, and dealt with therefor in the district where he may be arrested or in custody; and it shall be the duty of all persons who shall be authorized, pursuant to the provisions, of this act, to grant, issue or verify passports to make return of the same to the Secretary of State, in such manner and as often as he shall require; and such returns shall specify the names and all other particulars of the persons to whom the same shall be granted, issued, or verified, as embraced in such passport: *Provided*, That in any country where a legation of the United States is established, no person other than the diplomatic representative of the United States, at such place shall be permitted to grant or issue any passport, except in the absence therefrom of such representative.

Sec. 24. And be it further enacted, That every secretary of legation and consular officer is hereby authorized, whenever he shall be required, or may deem it necessary or proper so to do, at the post, port, place, or within the limits of his legation, consulate, or commercial agency, to administer to or take from any person an oath, affirmation, affidavit, or deposition and also to perform any notarial act or acts such as any notary public is required or authorized by law to do or perform within the United States; and every such oath affirmation, affidavit, deposition, and notarial act administersed, sworn, affirmed, taken, had, or done, by or before any such officer, when certified under his hand and seal of office, shall be as good, vallid, effectual, and of like force and effect within the United States, to all intents and purposes, as if such oath, affirmation, affidavit, deposition, or notarial act had been administered, sworn, affirmed, taken, had, or done, by or before any other person within the United States duly authorized and competent thereto; and if any person shall wilfully and corruptly commit perjury, or by any means procure any person to commit perjury in any such oath, affirmation, affidavit, or deposition, within the intent and meaning of any act of Congress now or hereafter made, such offender may be charged, proceeded against, tried, convicted, and dealt with in any district of the United States, in the same manner, in all respects, as if such offence had been committed in the United States, before any officer duly authorized therein to administer or take such oath, affirmation, affidavit, or deposition, and shall be subject to the same punishment and disability therefor as are or shall be prescribed by any such act for such offence; and any document purporting to have affixed, impressed or subscribed thereto or thereon the seal and signature of the officer administering or taking the same in testimony thereof, shall be admitted in evidence without proof of any such seal or signature being genuine or of the official character of such person; and if any person shall forge any such seal or signature, or shall tender in evidence any such document with a false or counterfeit seal or signature thereto, knowing the same to be false or counterfeit, he shall be deemed and taken to be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be imprisoned not exceeding three years nor less than one year, and fined in a sum not to exceed three thousand dollars, and may be charged, proceeded against, tried, convicted, and dealt with, therefor, in the district where he may be arrested or in custody.

Sec. 25. And be it further enacted, That whenever any seaman or mariner of any vessel of the United States shall desert such vessel, the master or commander of such vessel shall note the fact and date of such desertion on the list of the crew, and the same shall be officially authenticated at the port or place of the consulate or commercial agency first visited by such vessel after such desertion, if such desertion shall have occurred in a foreign country, or if in such case such vessel shall not visit any place where there shall be any consulate or commercial agency before her return to the United States, or the desertion shall have occurred in this country, the fact and time of such desertion shall be officially authenticated before a notary public immediately at the first port or place where such vessel shall arrive after such desertion; and all wages that may be due to such seaman or mariner, and whatever interest he may have in the cargo of such vessel, shall be forfeited to and become the property of the United States, and paid over for their use to the collector of the port where the crew of such vessel are accounted for as soon as the same can be ascertained; first deducting therefrom any expenses which may necessarily have been incurred on account of such vessel in consequence of such desertion; and in settling the account of such wages or interest no allowance or deduction shall be made except for moneys actually paid, or goods at a fair price supplied, or expenses incurred to or for such seaman or mariner, any receipt or voucher from, or arrangement with such seaman or mariner, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 26. And be it further enacted, That upon the application of any seaman or mariner for a discharge, if it shall appear to the consular officer that he is entitled to his discharge under any act of Congress, or according to the general principles or usages of maritime law, as recognised in the United States, he shall discharge such seaman or mariner, and shall require from the master or commander of the ship or vessel from which such discharge shall be made, the payment of three months' extra wages, as provided by the act herein before mentioned, approved February twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and three; and it shall be the duty of such master or commander to pay the same, and no such payment or any part thereof shall be remitted in any case, except such as are mentioned in the proviso of the ninth clause of the act entitled "An act in addition to the several acts regulating the shipment and discharge of seamen and the duties of consuls," approved July twentieth, eighteen hundred and forty, and as hereinafter provided, and the extra wages required to be paid by the said ninth clause of the last hereinbefore mentioned act, and by this section, shall be applicable to the same purposes and in the same manner as is directed by the said act approved February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and three, in regard to the extra wages required to be paid hereby; and if any consular officer, when discharging any seaman or mariner, shall neglect to require the payment of and collect the extra wages required to be paid in the case of the discharge of any seaman or mariner, by either of the said acts, as far as they shall remain in force under this act or by this act, he shall be accountable to the United States for the full amount of their share of such wages, and to such seaman or mariner to the full amount of his share thereof; and if any seaman or mariner shall, after his discharge, have incurred any expense for board or other necessaries, at the port or place of his discharge before shipping again, such expense shall be paid out of the share of the three months' wages to which he shall be entitled, which shall be retained for that purpose, and the balance only paid over to him: *Provided however*, That in case of wrecked or stranded ship or vessel or ships or vessels condemned as unfit for service, no payment of extra wages shall be required.

Sec. 27. And be it further enacted, That every consular officer shall keep a detailed list of all seamen and mariners shipped and discharged by him, specifying their names and the names of the vessels on and from which they shall be shipped and discharged, and the payments, if any, made on account of each so discharged, and also of the number of the vessels arrived and departed, and the amounts of their registered tonnage, and the number of their seamen and mariners, and of those who are protected, and whether citizens of the United States or not, and as nearly as possible the nature and value of their cargoes, and where produced, and make returns of the same, with their accounts and other returns, to the Secretary of the Treasury; and no consular officer shall certify any invoice unless he shall be satisfied that the person making the oath or affirmation thereto is the person he represents himself to be, that he is a credible person, and that the statements made under such oath or affirmation are true; and he shall, thereupon, by his certificate state that he was so satisfied; and it shall be the duty of every consular officer to furnish to the Secretary of the Treasury, as often as shall be required, the prices current of all articles of merchandise usually exported to the United States from the port or place in which he shall be located.

Sec. 28. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of every master and commander of a ship or vessel of the United States, whenever he shall have occasion for any consular or other official service, which any consular officer of the United States shall be authorized by law or usage officially to perform, and for which any fees shall be allow'd by the said rates of tariffs of fees as aforesaid, to apply to such one of the said officers as may then be officially located at the consulate or commercial agency, if any there be where such services shall be required, to perform such service, and such master or commander shall pay to such officer such fees as shall be allowed for such service, in pursuance of the provisions of this act; and if any such master or commander shall omit so to do, he shall be liable to the United States for the amount of the fees lawfully chargeable for such services as though the said services had been performed by such officer; and all consular officers are hereby authorized and required to retain in their possession all the papers of such ships and vessels, which shall be deposited with them as directed by law, till payment shall be made of all demands and wages on account of such ships and vessels.

Sec. 29. And be it further enacted, That if any citizen of the United States who shall die abroad shall, by any lawful testamentary disposition, leave special directions for the custody and management, by the consular officer of the port or place where he shall die, of the personal property of which he shall die possessed in such country, as contemplated by the act entitled "An act concerning consuls and vice-consuls," approved April fourteenth, seventeen hundred and ninety-two, it shall be the duty of such officer, so far as the law of such country will permit, strictly to observe such directions; and if any such citizen so dying shall, by any lawful testamentary disposition, have appointed any other persons than such officer to take charge of and manage such property, it shall be the duty of such officer, whenever required by such person or persons so appointed, to give his official aid in whatever way may be necessary to facilitate the proceedings of such person or persons in the lawful execution of such trust, and, so far as the laws of the country permit, to protect the property of the deceased from any interference of the local authorities of the country where such citizen shall die; and to this end it shall be the duty of such consular officer to place his official seal upon all or any of the personal property or effects of the deceased, and to break and remove such seal as may be required by such person or persons, and not otherwise.

Sec. 30. And be it further enacted, That all fees collected for and in behalf of the United States, in pursuance of this act, shall be collected in the coin of the United States, or at its representative value in exchange.

Sec. 31. And be it further enacted, That in the construction, and for the purposes, of all other acts and parts of acts which shall remain in force after this act shall take effect, defining any of the powers, declaring any of the rights, prescribing any of the duties, or imposing any penality or punishment for any act of omission or commission of any consul, commercial agent, vice-consul, or vice-commercial agent, or allowing or enjoining the performance of any act, matter or thing, with or before any such officer, all such acts and parts of acts shall in all these several respects, so far as may be consistent with the subject matter and context of the same and with this act and the treaties of the United States, be deemed and taken to include and apply to all consular officers as though all such officers were specially named therein; and the said official designations in contemplation of all such acts and parts of acts, and of this act, shall be deemed and taken to have the respective meanings hereinafter assigned to them—that is to say, "consul general," "consul," and "commercial agent," shall be deemed and taken to denote full, principal and permanent "consular officers," as distinguished from subordinates and substitutes; "deputy consul" and "consular agent" shall be deemed and taken to denote "consular officers" subordinate to such principals, exercising the powers and performing the duties within the limits of their consulates or commercial agencies respectively, the former at the same ports or places, and the latter at ports or places different from those at which such principals are located respectively; and "vice-consuls" and "vice-commercial agents" shall be deemed and taken to denote "consular officers" who shall be substituted, temporarily, to fill the places of "consuls general," "consuls," or "commercial agents," when they shall be temporarily absent or relieved from duty; and the term "consular officer," as used in this act, shall be deemed and taken to include all such officers as are mentioned in this section, and none others; and the term "diplomatic officer," as used in this act, shall be deemed and taken to include all the officers mentioned in the first section of this act, and none others.

Sec. 32. And be it further enacted, That if any consular officer shall wilfully neglect or omit to perform seasonably any duty imposed upon him by this or any other act, or by any order or instruction made or given in pursuance of this or any other act, or shall be guilty of any wilful malfeasance or abuse of power, or any corrupt conduct in his office, he shall be liable to all persons injured by any such neglect, or omission, malfeasance, abuse, or corrupt conduct, for all damages occasioned thereby; and for all such damages by any such officer, he, and his sureties upon his official bond, shall be responsible thereon to the full amount of the penalty thereof, to be sued in the name of the United States for the use of the person or persons so injured; *Provided*, That such suit shall in no case prejudice, but shall be held in entire subordination to the interests, claims, and demands of the United States, as against such officer, under such bond, for every wilful act of malfeasance or corrupt conduct in his office; and if any such officer shall refuse to pay any draft, order, or warrant which may be drawn upon him by the proper officer of the Treasury Department for any public moneys of the United States in his hands, or for any amount due from him to the United States, whatever the capacity in which he may have received or may hold the same, or to transfer or disburse any such moneys promptly upon the legal requirement of any authorized officer of the United States, he shall be deemed and taken to be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment not to exceed ten years nor less than one year, or by fine not to exceed two thousand dollars nor less than two hundred dollars, or both, at the discretion of the court; and any such officer so offending may be charged, proceeded against, tried, convicted, and dealt with in any district in which he may be arrested or in custody.

Sec. 33. And be it further enacted, That the fifth, sixth, and seventh sections of the act hereinbefore mentioned, approved July twentieth, eighteen hundred and forty, and all of the act entitled "An act to remodel the diplomatic and consular systems of the United States," approved March first, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, and all acts and parts of acts whereby any such fees as are contemplated by the seventeeth section of this act are fixed or allowed, and any usage or law whereby any attache is or may be allowed to any legation other than such as are provided in this act, or requiring any secretary of legation to be employed otherwise than as provided by this act, and all other acts and parts of acts, so far as the same are inconsistent with this act, be and the same are hereby annulled and repealed; and no attache shall be allowed in any case, nor any secretary of legation, otherwise than as provided by this act.

Sec. 34. And be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect on the first day of January next, and not before.

Approved, August, 18th 1856.

[FOR THE NEWS.]

Rail Road Convention.

At a Convention of the friends of Internal Improvement, held at Asheville on the 26th of August, 1856, on motion of N. W. Woodfin, Esq., Gen. Wm. F. Jones, of Henderson, was called to the Chair as President, *pro tem*, and on motion of J. W. Patton, Esq., I. B. Sawyer was appointed Secretary.

On motion the Chair appointed the following gentlemen to nominate permanent Officers for the Convention—Columbus Mills, John Baxter, John Burgin, N. W. Woodfin, and Mr. Edgar of Tennessee, who made the following report:

For President—Gen. W. F. Jones, of Henderson.

For Vice Presidents—Govan Mills, J. M. Alexander, and Mr. Edgar.

For Secretaries—I. B. Sawyer and T. G. Massie.

Which report was adopted.

On motion, it was unanimously agreed that all gentlemen present should be regarded as members of this Convention.

On motion, it was resolved that a committee of ten be appointed to report business for the consideration of the Convention. Committee: N. W. Woodfin, Columbus Mills, Marcus Erwin, A. S. Merrimon, Col. Perrin, Dr. Carriger, Maj. Davis, Col. Guion, David Coleman, and R. Sondley.

On motion the Convention adjourned to meet again at 3 o'clock.

Four O'Clock, P. M.

At 4 o'clock, the Convention having reassembled, Col. Perrin, of S. C., from the committee on Resolutions, stated that the committee had not yet agreed, and asked further time to prepare their report.

On motion of Col. Baxter, the Convention adjourned until to morrow morning half past 9 o'clock.

Wednesday Morning, 27th.

The Convention met according to adjournment.

A. S. Merrimon, Esq., from the Committee on Resolutions, made the following report, accompanied with a speech in favor of its adoption:

A majority of the Committee of Ten, to whom was referred to report business for the Convention, beg leave to make the following Report—

The propriety, not to say the necessity, of connecting the Atlantic sea board with the great Mississippi valley, by the construction of a Rail Road through the valley of the French Broad River in North Carolina, is conceded by every one who has looked well to the agricultural, commercial, and mechanical interests of numerous and large sections of country, that would be connected by the construction of such a road. A scheme of the character indicated has long been thought of, and but for an unprecedented pressure in monetary affairs at one time, and an unnecessary clashing of interests at another, the contemplated Road would now be in process of construction. This state of things has been much and deeply regretted. But the day has now come when the Road *must* be built, and when conflicting and sectional interests must give way for the common benefit of two great sections of country, separated by the Blue Ridge.

That the construction of such a Road is eminently practicable, at a moderate cost, is now beyond question. Various surveys, made by Engineers of the most competent skill, attest this fact, and the Reports of those surveys are now before the country.

In view of these facts, a majority of your Committee beg leave to submit the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That in the view of this Convention a communication by Rail Road with the sea board is necessary to the full development of the resources of this country and the energies of its citizens; and that our desires are as strong and ardent as they have ever been to have the work done.

2. *Resolved*, That we have confidence in the integrity and zeal of the "Greenville & French Broad Rail Road Company," and that we urge them by all honorable means to press forward to the completion of the work which they have begun.

Marcus Erwin, Esq., from the same Committee, then offered the following Resolutions, as additional to those of the Committee:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Convention the interest of the State of North Carolina, and especially the interest of the Western counties of the State, would be greatly promoted by an early extension of some one of the public works now in process of construction East of the Blue Ridge in this State, to a point or points on the Western borders of North Carolina, to connect with the Rail Roads projected or now being built in the State of Tennessee.

Resolved, therefore, That the people of Western North Carolina ask for nothing more than justice when they demand that the State be required to give her aid upon liberal terms to assist those of her citizens interested either in the Wilmington and Rutherfordton Rail Road, or the North Carolina Rail Road West to the Paint Rock on the French Broad River, with a Branch leading through the counties of Haywood, Jackson, Macon and Cherokee, to some point in Cherokee county, to connect with a Road leading by the Duck Town Copper Mines towards Chattanooga in the State of Tennessee.

Considerable discussion was elicited by Mr. Erwin's resolutions, in which Mr. Erwin, Col. Baxter, Col. W. H. Thomas, Col. Perrin, H. W. Guion, Esq., N. W. Woodfin, Esq., and Col. W. S. Dogan, of S. C., participated. The latter gentleman was particularly happy in replying to the remarks of Mr. Guion, of Lincoln.

After which, N. W. Woodfin, Esq., offered the following amendment to Mr. Erwin's resolutions:

Resolved, as the sense of this Convention, That it is but just to this section of the State that the Charter of the Greenville and French Broad Rail Road should be amended, so as to remove the restrictions of the seventh section thereof.

Which was adopted.

The question then being on the amendment of Mr. Erwin, as amended by Mr. Woodfin, it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion, the Convention adjourned till 2 o'clock.

Two O'Clock.

The Convention reassembled at 2 o'clock. After an address from Dr. Carriger, the resolutions of the Committee, as above amended, were unanimously adopted.

The following resolutions were then passed:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to the President, Gen. Jones, for the able and impartial manner in which he has discharged the duties of his position; and to the Vice Presidents and Secretaries for their prompt and efficient services rendered.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be published in the Asheville papers, and that all papers in N. Carolina, S. Carolina, and Tennessee, favorable to the action of the Convention, be requested to copy.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

W. F. JONES, Pres.

T. G. Massie, } Secretaries.
I. B. Sawyer, }

Three-Wheeled Paæton.—There has been in use in Columbus, Ohio, for some weeks past, a three wheeled phæton, which is said to work admirably, and it is thought will introduce a new style of vehicles into use. It obviates the annoyances now experienced in getting into our modern four wheeled vehicles, and in turning them. The front wheel is so arranged as to run steadily, and there is less friction and consequently less resistance to draft.

The Memphis Appeal of the 12th, reports that a private letter had been received in that city, stating that on the 5th instant, in a discussion, in Dresden, Tenn., between Hon. Linn Boyd and George D. Blakely, the former shot the latter. Blakely is of Logan county, Ohio, and one of the Black Republican electors.

The Eleventh Commandment.—The venerable Josiah Randall, of Pennsylvania, who has known all of the Presidents, made a speech at Tammany Hall on the 4th instant, in the course of which he thus remarked:

"I came, fellow citizens, from a free State like your own; I never owned or expect to own a slave. But other men, better than I am, and as good as any who are around me, have conscientiously held slaves. It is in vain to attack the motives of a whole community, when that community is one of the most civilized and refined portions of the inhabited world. [Cries of "Good, good."]—What do the South ask? To be let alone. They do not interfere with us. All they ask is to be let alone. But we have certain aspirants for public power and place who will not learn the eleventh commandment, "Mind your own business!"

In the Western part of N. C., in the far-famed county of Buncombe, there is a mountain peak, which only wants sixteen feet of being the high-point in the United States.—We grew up within one and a half miles of that pinnacle, drawn in a direct line from the gallery of "childhood's home" to its highest point. About twenty feet from the highest point of that pinnacle, at the base of a projecting rock stands a shrub or small tree, about fifteen feet high, and about ten inches in diameter near the roots. It blooms the last of July, and its flowers are unsurpassed by anything we ever saw in the finest flower gardens. When a boy we often tried to transplant some of its scions in the valley below, but they disdained a denser atmosphere, than that which gave them being.—We have often wondered why a tree of such transcendant beauty should be planted where human beings never can dwell, and which deigns not to flourish in the gardens of cultivation.—*Woodville (Texas) Messenger.*

A Bostonian in Search of a Wife.

A spruce, well dressed young man, hailing from Boston (says the Washington Star of 26.) applied to Commissioner Maneypenny yesterday, for information as to the habits and customs of the Shawnees. The Commissioner inquired the object of the inquiry. The young gentleman stated that he had understood that the principal Chief of that nation was possessed of large property in the way of money, slaves and lands—was willing to bestow a large amount on any well recommended white man who would marry his daughter, and that he was "in for it." To an inquiry as to whether his object was to ascertain the customs as to transfer of property, or those in regard to the rite of marriage, he replied, "I want to know whether I can hold the property, and as I have never seen either father or daughter, I want you to give me a letter of introduction."

The Commissioner suggested to the young man the difficulty as to his holding slaves, when it was to be supposed that he was a free state man. But he replied that he wouldn't be particular on that score. He "would take all he could get—the more the better." Upon a suggestion that, as the young lady was a ward of the Commissioner, he was not sufficiently acquainted with him to justify such a letter, the young gentleman offered to procure letters of recommendation from sundry distinguished gentleman—Senators and others. These he procured and presented himself "armed and equipped."—He stated that he had called on the President and General Cass for letters to the father, but they declined interfering. To a statement of the Commissioner's that he had seen and was acquainted with the young lady, he exclaimed eagerly, "You have seen her then—tell me—how does she look?" The Commissioner finally compromised the matter by referring him to the delegate from Kansas, and the last seen of the young gentleman he was "leaning towards the house"—seeking for relief.

It is not what the praise is, but who gives it.

A short needle makes the best expedition in plain sewing.

THE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, Sept. 4, 1856.

Democratic Republican Ticket.

For President:

JAS. BUCHANAN,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

For Vice President:

JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE,

OF KENTUCKY.

ELECTORS

For President and Vice President.

For the State at Large:

HENRY M. SHAW, OF CURRITUCK,
SAMUEL P. HILL, OF CASWELL.

Districts:

1st Dist., W. F. MARTIN, of Pasquotank,
2d " W. J. BLOW, of Pitt,
3d " M. B. SMITH, of New Hanover,
4th " GASTON H. WILDER, of Wake,
5th " S. E. WILLIAMS, of Alamance,
6th " JOHN M. CLEMENT, of Davie,
7th " R. P. WARING, of Mecklenburg.
8th " W. W. AVERY, of Burke.

☞ Several of our subscribers having expressed a wish to know whether they could pay their subscription to the News in Wheat, we take occasion to say to all of our country friends, that we take Wheat, Corn, Flour, Wood, or any other article of country produce, at its market value.

☞ See fourth page.

☞ We are circumscribed to very narrow limits this week. Not much room for Editorial, and none at all in our soul for regret that it is so.

The Vote for Governor.

We are at length enabled to publish the entire vote for Governor. Bragg's majority, it will be seen, is 12,594—which is a nett gain of ten thousand five hundred and nine over the vote of 1854. With this vote staring them in the face, some of our Know Nothing contemporaries have the recklessness to assert that Fillmore will carry the State in November! To suppose that they really entertain such a hope, would be to attribute to them a degree of stolid stupidity at least remarkable in this age of the world. We are not a prophet, nor are we the son of a prophet, but we venture the opinion that Buchanan's majority in November will be larger by some thousands than Bragg's is now. We have reasons for this opinion, which are satisfactory at least to us. Be patient, and we shall see what we shall see.

We hope to be able in our next issue to present a correct list of the members elect to the Legislature.

☞ We are indebted to the publishers, Messrs. Fulton & Price, Wilmington, N. C., for a copy of the Transactions of the Seventh Annual Meeting of the Medical Society of this State, held in Raleigh in May last.

☞ We see it stated that there are 640 miles of Rail Road completed and in successful operation in the State of Tennessee.

☞ The Texas Legislature has set apart the sum of $300,000 as a special fund for the improvement of the navigable rivers, bayous, lakes and bays of Texas.

☞ The population of California is genetally set down at 350,000 to 400,000.

☞ According to the communication of the Secretary of War, the standing army of the United States numbers over thirteen thousand men, of whom, more than twelve thousand are engaged in protecting the frontiers against the depredations of hostile Indians.

☞ That any Southern journal should be so impudent and ungrateful, in view of the past, as to charge Mr. Buchanan with hostility to the institutions of the South, is one of the marvels of this fast age. In 1826, during an excited debate in the House of Representatives, on the subject of slavery, negro insurrections at the South, &c., Mr. Buchanan declared that he would, if it ever become necessary, without hesitation buckle on his knapsack and march to the defence of his Southern brethren. This declaration is in exact accordance with Mr. Buchanan's whole public life. And yet there are men to be found, even in the South, who can villify and misrepresent him, for party purposes! O shame, shame!

☞ The best way to discipline one's heart against scandal is to believe all stories to be false that ought not to be true.

Preparing For It.

A short time since, in the Texas State Senate, Mr. Bryan introduced a joint resolution requiring the Governor to convene a special session of the Legislature on or before the 1st day of January, 1857, should Fremont, the Abolition candidate, be elected to the Presidency. It was further made the duty of the Governor to forward a copy of the resolution to the Executive of each slave holding State. We are glad to see this step taken by the Texan Legislature, as it is an indication that the people are alive to the momentous issues attending the Presidential election. The election of Fremont will be the death knell of the Union, and we are gratified at every step taken to prevent the former, and every preparation to meet the latter, *if it must come.* We deprecate even the possibility of such a catastrophe, but when danger is imminent and threatening, is it not the part of wisdom to look it sternly in the face, and prepare as best we may, to meet it, rather than close our eyes and hug to our bosoms the ghost of a hope that it will not overtake us? The Abolitionists boldly declare that the great object to be accomplished by Fremont's election is the abolition of slavery or a dissolution of the Union. That the former object can never be accomplished, is as certain as that the sun shines in the heavens. The latter may be, and unless the Southern people arise in their might, present an unbroken front to the enemy, give up their partizan prejudices, and place James Buchanan in the Presidential chair, *will be.* Mr. Fillmore cannot be elected, as many of his friends admit. Yet they say they intend to vote for him, to keep up their party organization and bestow upon him a merited compliment. Strange talk for Southern men at such a crisis as the present! What are party organizations and empty compliments worth, in view of a dissolution of the Federal compact, the destruction of hundreds of millions of Southern property, and civil war, rapine and bloodshed? Out upon such patriotism as consults the interests of *party* at a time like this! Elect Mr. Buchanan, and we are safe. Defeat him, by throwing away votes upon a man whom scarcely any body believes can be elected, and we will do well to prepare for the worst, for it will be just before us.

The British Against Mr. Buchanan.

Some weeks since we called attention to the fact, that the British press was engaged in a bitter war upon Mr. Buchanan. The declaration was made by the London Times, the most influential journal in Europe, that Mr. Buchanan's administration would be a *"trying one to English interests"*—that his ruling idea was "American Greatness," and in carrying it out, he would interfere with the darling schemes of British aggrandizement. We now call attention to the declarations of the London Chronicle, another leading journal. It uses the following significant and undisguised language:

"We should be sorry to see Mr. Buchanan elected, because he is in favor of preserving the obnoxious institutions as they exist, and the unity of the States. There is no safety for European monarchical government if the progressive spirit of the Democracy of the United States is allowed to succeed. Elect Fremont, and the first blow to the separation of the United States is effected."

This is British prophecy, British sagacity, and British hope.

To consummate this great object of British ambition and interest, which is thought to be so feasible in the event of Col. Fremont's election, it is no unreasonable stretch of belief that British gold will be made to do its office in the approaching presidential election. It has always been the policy of England to use her money profusely, whenever the object has been of sufficient magnitude to make it an inducement.

☞ The Yellow Fever is gradually spreading in and around New York. Should it get a firm foot hold in the wretched, ragged and rum-ridden dens and alleys of that great city, the mortality will be awful indeed.—New York is probably the dirtiest and most dissolute city in the christianized world, and presents an inviting field to pestilence and death.

SHORT WORK.—An Italian Prince, whose territories were very small, having taken offence at a Frenchman who resided at his court, sent him an order to leave his State in three days.

"I am much obliged to his highness," said the Frenchman, "for giving me three days to do what may easily be done in three quarters of an hour."

This reminds us of Shocco Jones—"Old Shock"—who when the Governor of Rhode Island forbade him to fight a duel in the seven by nine State, declared that he intended to "fire over it."

LEAN DIET.—A Methodist minister at the West, who lived on a very small salary, was greatly troubled at one time to get his quarterly instalment. He at last told the paying trustee that he must have the money, as his family were suffering for the necessities of life. "Money!" replied the steward; "You preach for money! I thought you preached for the good of souls!" "Souls," replied the minister; "I can't eat souls, and if I could, it would take a thousand such as yours to make a decent meal!"

A newspaper is a sermon for the thoughtful and a library for the poor.

Men are sometimes accused of pride, merely because their accusers would be proud themselves if they were in their places.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, August 27.

In the Senate, Mr. Weller's bill was tabled by 27 to 11.

The House agreed to adjourn *sine die* to-morrow, at 3 p. m., by 110 to 76. Mr. Wheeler moved to instruct the Committee on Ways and Means to report a new Army Bill without the Kansas proviso, and moved the previous question, which was lost by the casting vote of the Speaker. Committees of Conference were then appointed.

From Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 27.

Kansas advices state that 2,500 men from Missouri would enter Kansas on the 22d. Four hundred of Lane's men were posted on the Kansas River to intercept all relief to Lecompton. Gen. Richardson at the head of a large body of Territorial Militia had gone to the North-western part of Kansas to intercept Lane's retreat. At Lexington, Missouri, five hundred men were under arms, and Gov. Price expected orders from the President to take the field. Gen. Smith declines interfering with the Missourians while they confine operations to Lane's forces.

CHICAGO, August 28.

Advices from Kansas state that eighteen Missourians attacked Tucker's Mission, and demanded persons there to deliver up their horses and leave the Territory. The demand being refused, the assailants were too weak to execute their threats. The Missourians were concentrating at Leavenworth, Westport and Kansas. Quaker City had been sacked by the Georgians on Friday, but the inhabitants escaped.

SATURDAY EVENING POST.—The Saturday Evening Post, (says the Richmond Dispatch,) a Philadelphia paper, extensively circulated in Virginia and other Southern States, is engaged in publishing Mrs. Stowe's new Abolition novel. We warn the public against this incendiary sheet.—The sale of it in Virginia ought to be suppressed. We earnestly call the attention of Southern men to the Abolition literary wares which are peddled so extensively in our midst. The New York Herald says it has reason to believe that, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, the South is full of book stores, containing literary works, biographies, novels, periodicals, newspapers, &c., of the most incendiary kind.

A BULL DOG AND A BEAR.—A man in this city whose stock consists of horses has a novel way of preventing constables from levying on his property. At one side of his door is chained a fierce bull dog, with rope enough to enable him to guard half the entrance. At the other side is a savage bear, which has chain enough to barely reach the dog. Between Tray and Bruin it is impossible to effect an entrance, as a certain fat constable found to his cost after walking a couple of miles with his attachment.—*Chicago Democrat.*

A WONDERFUL RELIC.—It is stated that in cutting through Oliver-street, for the purpose of extending the Bowery, a tombstone was exhumed and a perfect skull found beneath it. The inscription was in Hebrew characters, and after being submitted to the inspection of many learned citizens of the Israelitish persuasion, it was decyphered to bear the name "Grenada," while the date runs back some three hundred and ninety-nine years, which was before the discovery of America by Columbus.—*New York Enquirer.*

THE DROUGHT IN SOUTHERN KENTUCKY.—The Hopkinsville Patriot, of the 12th inst., says:

"The drought is doing a fatal work in this section of the State, and farmers begin to fear a recurrence of the season of 1854. Late corn is worth nothing at all, tobacco is little better, and everything like pasturage is literally burning up. Corn is now selling at $1 50 per barrel in Logan, and will be much higher still."

Among the official frauds brought to light in San Francisco, it is said the undertakers sold expensive coffins sometimes at $200 or $300 each, and as soon as the mourners' backs were turned, the coffins were capsized, and the bodies emptied into the rough wooden boxes, and then the original coffins taken back and sold to the next customer.

Albert and Victoria receive one million of dollars, annually. By strict economy they are able to support life on this small amount.

ROBBING THE MAIL.—We learn that a mail rider by the name of Currier or Currie, was arrested and imprisoned in Dallas on Monday last, for robbing the mail between Newton and Yorkville. He confessed the fact and told how he succeeded in getting the letters out, and that he had purloined drafts and half notes, which he burnt—the whole bills he had used. He states that the mail rider from Lincolnton to Morganton had told him he had been robbing the mail, and suggested to him to do so too. The plan adopted to get the letters out, as they had no key, was to pull the packages between the steeples.—This other rider will also be arrested.—*Charlotte (N. C.) Whig.*

The best kind of rum for social festivals is deco-*rum.*

"Live Them Down."

Brother, art thou poor and lowly,
Toiling, drudging day by day,
Journeying painfully and slowly,
On thy dark and desert way?
Pause not; though the proud ones frown!
Shrink not, fear not. *Live them down!*

Though to vice thou shalt not pander,
Though to virtue thou shalt kneel,
Yet thou shalt escape not slander;
Gibe and *lie* thy soul must feel:
Jest of witling, curse of clown:
Heed not either! *Live them down!*

Hate may wield her scourges horrid;
Malice may thy woes deride;
Scorn may bind with thorns thy forehead;
Envy's spear may pierce thy side!
Lo! through *cross* shall come the *crown;*
Fear no foeman! Live them down!

A Card.

It has been reported by some few individuals that my vote was bought by W. L. Henry. Now all I have to say about it is that it is a lie, circulated knowingly.

G. W. SUMMEY.

Avery's Creek, Sept. 1, 1856.

MARRIED,

On Tuesday, 26th ult., by W. E. Piercy, Esq., Mr. Wm. W. Reynolds, of this place, to Miss D. M. Wilson, daughter of Mr. Jas. Wilson, of Yancy county.

On 14th ult., by Elder L. L. Branson, Mr. Wm. Peak to Miss Julia Emaline Proffit.

Auction and Commission BUSINESS.

THE undersigned, at the solicitation of many gentlemen, has concluded to do a general Auction and Commission Business in the town of Asheville. He will receive and dispose of at public auction, all kinds of Property, including Real Estate, Negroes, Horses, Mules, Cattle, Wheat, Flour, Bacon, &c. &c. He pledges himself to do the best he can for those who entrust their interests to his hands.

He will attend sales in adjoining counties, when desired.

REFERENCE—Any prominent citizen of Asheville.

W. T. DICKENSON.

Asheville, Sept. 4, 1856—6m

The Vote for Governor.

COUNTIES.	1854. Bragg, (D.)	1854. Dockery, (W.)	1856. Bragg, (D.)	1856. Gilmer, (K. N.)
Alamance,	696	697	916	645
Alexander,	235	441	466	411
Anson,	253	902	326	750
Ashe,	550	671	734	708
Burke,	333	753	569	505
Buncombe,	562	775	958	757
Bladen,	620	426	608	481
Bertie,	410	490	469	545
Beaufort,	572	901	539	833
Brunswick,	435	416	404	468
Cabarrus,	425	624	426	665
Catawba,	736	310	968	158
Craven,	638	599	784	535
Cumberland,	1473	908	1575	928
Chowan,	283	245	291	230
Columbus,	512	304	589	306
Camden,	125	471	107	473
Carteret,	399	403	493	502
Cherokee,	427	684	632	574
Caswell,	1007	220	1120	211
Chatham,	1017	1137	1166	1062
Caldwell,	249	620	438	425
Currituck,	544	158	556	146
Cleaveland,	978	336	1109	138
Davidson,	679	1292	823	1199
Davie,	364	610	353	586
Duplin,	1061	325	1113	155
Edgecombe,	1404	155	1565	189
Forsythe,	897	802	1080	926
Franklin,	713	339	744	334
Gaston,	808	138	759	133
Granville,	1078	995	1225	994
Guilford,	528	1615	574	2059
Greene,	358	351	432	289
Gates,	522	351	459	392
Haywood,	345	350	537	254
Halifax,	584	551	736	584
Hertford,	237	306	335	393
Hyde,	303	397	332	501
Henderson,	243	687	668	647
Iredell,	392	1256	351	1349
Jackson,	366	255	570	112
Jones,	230	229	261	180
Johnston,	936	744	1036	817
Lenoir,	394	274	499	263
Lincoln,	573	296	614	222
Madson,	428	311	575	250
Martin,	696	299	706	340
McDowell,	217	674	536	395
Moore,	217	674	733	677
Montgomery,	145	741	211	725
Macon,	229	390	367	396
Mecklenburg,	1023	652	1024	623
Nash,	1115	95	1107	93
New Hanover,	1109	424	1522	570
Northampton,	641	490	695	428
Onslow,	596	238	771	108
Orange,	963	1080	1119	1045
Pasquotank,	331	496	330	502
Perquimans,	343	334	304	348
Pitt,	725	708	775	716
Person,	601	331	678	384
Robeson,	782	679	773	669
Rockingham,	1036	310	1168	439
Rowan,	932	976	885	905
Rutherford,	621	1019	1070	781
Randolph,	403	1378	566	1281
Richmond,	113	608	246	556
Sampson,	860	599	990	497
Surry,	797	464	877	579
Stokes,	636	437	769	498
Stanly,	95	874	166	797
Tyrrel,	109	375	124	309
Union,	729	472	835	273
Wake,	1511	1170	1693	1124
Warren,	754	168	819	101
Washington,	245	388	261	377
Watauga,	157	428	257	392
Wayne,	1145	304	1332	274
Wilkes,	325	1261	609	1264
Yadkin,	650	758	633	888
Yancy,	639	349	810	320
	48,705	46,620	56,769	44,175
	46,620		44,175	
Bragg's maj.	2,085	B.'s maj.	12,594	

A CARD.

The subscriber takes this method of informing the members elect to the House of Commons that he expects to be a candidate before them for the office of Chief Clerk.

R. DON WILSON.

Burnsville, Aug. 28, 1856.

STORE HOUSE TO RENT.

THE subscriber wishes to rent, or lease for a term of years, the large and well situated STORE HOUSE, now occupied by Smith and McDowell, on main street, opposite J. H. Gudger's Hotel. Application can be made to the undersigned, or in his absence, to W. W. McDowell or J. H. Gudger.

JESSE S. SMITH.

Asheville, Aug. 28, 1856, tf

If You are coming, why don't you come along?

And supply yourself with a lot of Spratt's Patent Hermetical Self-Sealing Fruit Cans—a new and indispensable article for the lovers of good things. Just received by Express at the People's Emporium, by the public's obedient servant,

E. J. ASTON.

Aug. 14.

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings*

of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms.

J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

HAVE you any inclination to smoke a good cigar? If so, call in at

ASTON'S.

Mar20tf

SELLING OFF AT COST.

THE undersigned, surviving partner of the Firm of Smith & McDowell, offers the entire Stock of GOODS at

COST.

The stock is large and desirable—was bought under favorable circumstances, and is now, in consequence of the death of the senior partner, offered at cost, for cash. Come on with your money, if you want the

CHEAPEST GOODS

Ever sold in North Carolina. Remember they

HAVE TO BE SOLD!

The business must be closed immediately, and bargains can be had.

Any person wishing to set up a country store, can purchase all or a part of our Stock on such terms as will enable them to make the money before they are required to pay for the Goods.

W. W. McDOWELL,
Surviving Partner.

Asheville, July 10, 1856.

MOUNTAIN HOTEL, MORGANTON, N. C.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT continues open for the reception of the travelling public.—Its character as a *first class Hotel;* its admirable location with regard to *coolness and quietness,* being remote from the noise and bustle of the Court Square, and the disorder of the drinking establishments in that vicinity; its fine mountain views, and receiving the mountain air, fresh and unobstructed, and yet being near enough to the public square for any object of business, is too well known to need further commendation; and the proprietor has added, and is still adding, to its comforts and conveniences, and he hopes to merit and continue to receive the very large share of public patronage which he has formerly had.

J. M. HAPPOLDT.

Morganton, July 10th, 1856.

N. B. Persons desireus of coming direct from Charlotte to Morganton, will find ready facilities of transportation, there being a daily line of Stages from Charlotte to Lincolnton, and at Lincolnton Col. B. P. Johnston, the proprietor of the Hotel, keeps good horses, carriages, and drivers, for public use; and at Morganton the subscriber also is ready at any time to transport persons to any point to which they may wish to go.

J. M. H.

Keep it Before the People.

THAT there is just now opening at ASTON'S the largest and best selected stock of pure

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

ever offered to the citizens of Western North Carolina.

He takes pleasure in calling the attention of Physicians and others to his stock, which, having been purchased of the best houses in New York and Philadelphia, are pure, fresh and reliable.

Call and examine for yourselves.

June 5, 1856. tf

Rail Road Instalment.

IT is ordered by the President & Directors of the Greenville and French Broad Rail Road Company, that an Instalment of one per cent. on the Capital Stock of said Company, in addition to the one fourth of one per cent, heretofore ordered, be paid to the Treasurer, on or before the 25th of July next.

JOSHUA ROBERTS, Treasurer.

June 26, 1856. 5t

Bring on Your Wool.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his old friends and customers that he is still at the old stand on Reems Creek, prepared as heretofore to card their Wool in superior style.

JOHN S. WEAVER.

May 22, 1856.

A LARGE stock of fashionable READY MADE CLOTHING, just received, and for sale, by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

NOTICE.

READER, you know that I must now collect all the debts due the firm of Smith & McDowell. Delays are dangerous.

W. W. McDOWELL,
Surviving Partner.

July 17, 1856.

JUST received a fine lot of Hammered Tire Iron by

CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

August 7, 1856.

Tri-Weekly Line of Four Horse Post Coaches.

From Asheville to Salisbury.

Through in 36 Hours! Connecting with the North Carolina Railroad. Passengers can take the Trains North or South.

HAVING purchased the Line from Asheville to Morganton, I have stocked the road with good horses and experienced and accommodating drivers; also with new Concord two horse Coaches.

After the 15th of March we will leave Asheville on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, connecting at Morganton with my Line of Four Horse Coaches.

No pains or expense will be spared to make this the most comfortable and expeditious Stage Route in the State. Try the Road and judge for yourselves.

C. S. BROWN, *Contractor.*

Morganton, Feb. 28, 1856. m6

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber is still carrying on the

Smithing Business,

in all its branches, at his old stand in the south end of Asheville.

The superior manner in which he has horses shod, carriages, buggies and wagons ironed, and all manner of work done, are too well known to render it necessary to more than say, he will, as heretofore, turn out none but good work.

Country produce of all kinds taken in payment for work, but it must in every case be delivered before the work is removed.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,

March 20, 1856.—1y

1000 Lbs. Old Copper

WANTED, for which I will pay Stoves or Tin Ware.

H. LINDSEY.

March 20, 1856.—tf

FRESH RAISENS.—A few boxes just received, at ASTON'S.

Important FACTS Which Interest EVERY PERSON In Western N. CAROLINA!

WE are now daily receiving our stock of

SUMMER GOODS,

One among the largest assortments ever offered in

THIS MARKET.

We can say now that we have the best stock of

Boots, Shoes, Bootees, and Children's Shoes,

Ever offered in Asheville. Just call, and we will convince you of the fact. They were bought to be sold, and sold they shall be, if low prices possess any virtue.

Below you will please read carefully, and when you visit one among the greatest of places—we mean Asheville—for health, climate, &c., in the world, just call and see what they have to sell at the "Cheap Cash Store."

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

Asheville and Shufordsville, June, 1856.

WHO is it in the town of Asheville that has the largest stock of

Summer Goods,

Berages, Shallies, Muslins and Prints, from 6 1-4 cents to the finest grades?

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

WHO is it that has a handsome stock of

Ginghams,

of every variety and color; and what is more interesting, at prices from 10 cents per yard to 37½?

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

WHO has the latest styles of Men's and Boys' SUMMER HATS?

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

IS it generally known that BLAIR & CO. has a large lot of Brown Shirtings and Sheetings, lower than they have been sold in this market lately? It's a fact.

DO you know who has a complete assortment of all kinds of domestic Goods, such as Bed Tickings, Ginghams, Apron Checks, &c? The answer is plain; they can be found at the store of

BLAIR & CO.

DID you ask where you can find a splendid lot of

HOSIERY, HANDKERCHIEFS, MUSLIN COLLARS, SWISS & JACONET EDGEINGS, INSERTINGS, GLOVES, LACES, BOBINETTS, &c.?

All such handsome things can be found at the store of

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

Leather.

CONSTANTLY on hand, of our own manufacture.

BLAIR & CO.

Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Carolina Indigo,

AND every thing else in the grocery line, can be had of

BLAIR & CO.

JUST now arriving, **100 SACKS of LIVERPOOL**

SALT,

Fresh from the ship.
Going off very low for cash.

BLAIR & CO.

DO you want anything that is really and truly

PRETTY?

Anything that is undoubtedly

CHEAP?

Anything unquestionably

FINE?

Anything

SUBSTANTIAL?

In short, do you want the cheapest and best Goods ever offered to the people of Western Carolina? If you do, call at the Cheap Cash Store of

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

Country Produce.

WE buy almost every kind of country produce.

BLAIR & CO.

CLOVER SEED.

A fresh supply of excellent CLOVER SEED, just received, and for sale, at $12 per bushel, cash.

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

THE ASHEVILLE NEWS

Is Published Weekly,

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

☞ TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞ No order for the paper, out of this county, will receive any attention, unless accompanied with the amount of one year's subscription.

☞ Advertisements inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞ For announcing the name of a candidate, Three Dollars.

From these terms there will be no departure, in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

Land Warrants Still Declining.

The market both here and in New York is reported overstocked. A few sales were made in the latter city on yesterday at 87 1-2 cents per acre for 120's; 92 1-2 for 160's and 80's. Large lots were refused. Prices are a figure better here. The bill pending before Congress to make land warrants receivable for the reserved sections on railroad grants and at public sales, intended to enhance the value of warrants, was defeated in the House on the day before yesterday by a large majority, and dealers having no hope of an improvement in prices are now throwing their stock on the market; and as prices are reported below $1 per acre in the Northwestern States, the demand being light, with an increased supply, the market must give away, until they reach a point that will induce capitalists to purchase; when it may settle down to about 85 to 95 cents per acre. By the 1st January next it is supposed that the lands in Kansas and Nebraska will be brought into market, and the issue having greatly fallen off by that time, better prices may be obtained, and warrants may go above $1 per acre.—*Washington Star.*

A NORTH CAROLINIAN KILLED IN LAWRENCE, KANSAS TERRITORY.—On Wednesday the 23d of July, a man by the name of George Wilson, from Mocksville, N. C., was killed in Lawrence, by Edward Chapman, keeper of a livery stable in that place. It seems, according to a statement published in the Lecompton Union, that the quarrel originated about one dollar. Wilson hired a wagon and horses from Chapman to convey himself and daughter to Lecompton, and on his return a dispute arose between them about the price to be paid. Wilson, it seems, refused to pay a dollar which Chapman told him was due, and at the same time telling him (Wilson) that he could not leave without paying. Wilson told Chapman to let him alone, that he did not owe him anything, and at the same time proceeded to get into the stage to go on his jurney, when Chapman struck him over the head with a club, fracturing the skull. Wilson proceeded to Westport, where he died in a few hours after his arrival.

The Union has heard that Wilson was partially deranged, occasioned by the loss of his wife, which happened very recently, and that his daughter was travelling with him for the purpose of trying to reconcile him. He had been to Lecompton, and said he intended to go back home, but on arriving at Lawrence he had the unfortunate difficulty which terminated so fatally. Miss Wilson is now in Westport, Mo., "a stranger in a strange land," and bereft of both father and mother. Chapman gave himself up and is now in custody in this city.

AMERICAN CONSTITUTION.—That is a beautiful figure of Winthrop's in reference to the Constitution, where he says—"Like one of those wondrous rocking stones raised by the Druids, which the finger of a child might vibrate to its centre, yet the might of an army could not move from its place, our constitution is so nicely poised, that it seems to sway with every breath of passion, yet so firmly based in the hearts and affections of the people, that the wildest storms of treason and fanaticism break over it in vain."

It is advisable, however, not to "vibrate" too much.

RIGHT KIND OF FASTING.—It is not a mournful expression, a solemn dress, or a thin table, that God so much regards. It is the heart, and not the stomach, that he would have empty; and therefore if a man carries a luxurious soul in a pining body, or the aspiring mind of a Lucifer in the hanging head of a bulrush, he fasts only to upbraid his Maker.

NEW FEMALE COLLEGE.—Another Female College in N. C., is about to be erected at Lenoir, in Caldwell county. $12,000 have been raised, and about $10,000 more are needed to complete the plan. When done, this Institution is to be turned over to the S. C. Conference.

☞ Wilmington, N. C., has voted by a large majority in favor of an unconditional subscription of $200,000 to the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherfordton Rail Road.

EARTHQUAKE.—A terrible earthquake in the Spice Islands has destroyed nearly three thousand lives, and much property.

DR. P. A. WILHITE,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

ANDERSON C. H., S. C.,

HAS just received, and will keep, constantly on hand, a very large and well selected stock of

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, French and American.

Also, Dealer in American, French and English

Chemicals, Drugs,

Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine

Tobacco and Cigars.

FANCY ARTICLES AND DYE-STUFFS.

—*ALSO*—

Fine Brandies and Wines,

Sold only for medical purposes.

Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.

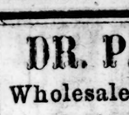
Physicians and Families can rely on having their prescriptions carefully compounded.

His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented.

☞ Call at No. 3, Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles' law office.

August 10, 1854.

CARRIAGE AND BUGGY MAKING.



THE subscriber has located in Asheville, for the purpose of carrying on the Carriage and Buggy making business, Repairing, &c. He has no doubt of being able to give entire satisfaction to those who may patronize him. He has an abundance of first rate dry lumber, and will work no other kind. Shop in the south end of town, opposite Triplett's blacksmith shop.

W. T. CARTER.

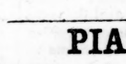
Asheville, June 6, 1855. tf

For the Ladies.

Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, wool Shawls, of a superior quality.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

PIANOS—MUSIC.



A LARGE and well selected stock of the best maker's PIANOS, may be found at all times at

Ramsay's Music Store,

178 Richardson Street, Columbia, S. C.

Especial attention is invited to the famous Hallett, Davis & Co's Piano, so superior in tone, finish and durability.

Columbia, August 18, 1856—1y

THE most extensive assortment of Boots and Shoes ever offered in Asheville, for sale by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

FINE Tobacco and Cigars, for sale by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

Save Your Wood,

BY buying some of my STOVES for cooking and warming your rooms.

ALSO,

Call and examine a large assortment of

TIN WARE,

of every variety, which I will sell cheap for cash or old Copper, wholesale or retail.

Any article in my line made to order at short notice.

H. LINDSEY.

Asheville, March 20, 1856.—tf

HAVE you seen that Jewelry and Perfumery, at ASTON'S.

Mar20tf

Fresh Citron.

JUST received at ASTON'S.

April 17.

TAKE NOTICE.

Necessity compells me to close up my business, and notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to me, either by note or book account, that settlement must be made by the 15th of July next. After that time I shall, without respect of persons, place all unsettled claims in the hands of an Officer for collection. Attend to this matter, ye who are interested, and save cost.

MY MARKET HOUSE

will be open on the 1st of July, and I will be happy to furnish prompt paying customers with the best the country affords, at usual rates.

THOS. GOODLAKE.

June 12, 1856. tf

PURE BRANDY,

PORT SHERRY and Maderia Wine, Holland Gin. For medicinal purposes only, for sale at

june 5, 1856. ASTON'S.

Paper! Paper!

Forty Reams Foolscap, Letter and Note Paper, of every size, shape, shade, hue, color, and quality. Just received at ASTON'S.

june 5, 1856.

50.000 Steel Pens,

Assorted. All sizes, qualities, prices and manufacturers, just received at ASTON'S.

june 5.

James' Neuralgic Liquid.

A certain cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramp Colic, &c. Just received and for sale at

Aug. 21. ASTON'S.

TAILORING.

THE Subscriber begs leave to announce to his friends and the public generally, that he has just opened a new **TAILORING SHOP,** in the room recently occupied by Mr. Hyman as a Book Store; where he will carry on the business of Cutting and Making up Gentlemen's Clothing of every variety and style. He flatters himself, that, from a long experience at his trade, he is enabled to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. He will always keep on hand the latest and most approved fashions of the day; and he will turn out no job without warranting it to fit. He will receive in payment for work, country produce of every kind.

WILLIAM HOWARD.

March 20, 1856—tf.

Molasses.

800 Gallons Molasses, as good, if not the best, ever offered for sale in this country.

SMITH BAIRD & CO.

May 1, 1856. tf

Rankin, Pulliam & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods and Clothing,

131 MEETING STREET,

Charleston, S. C.

WM. D. RANKIN, } { P. M. CRAIGMILES,
R. W. PULLIAM, } { A. D. SMITH.

Sept. 29, '53.

SMITH & McDOWELL,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

W. D. ANKIN & CO.

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard ware, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO., DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BOOTS, SHOES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, DRUGS, GROCERIES, &c., &c.,

Asheville & Turkey Creek, N. C.

April 3, 1856. tf

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON DENTIST,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

David Coleman,

Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—tf.

JOHN B. WOODFIN,

Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

June 19, 1856.

BURTON & GOLD,

Attorneys at Law,

SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. C.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of all the counties in the 7th Judicial District. Shelby, April 17, 1856. tf

DR. J. F. E. HARDY AND DR. W. L. HILLIARD,

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE,* in its various branches.

DR. HARDY, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice, as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid, to this card. We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.

Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store.

Asheville, January 2, 1855. tf

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

January 11, 1855. t

J. D. REYNOLDS, M. D.,

(A Graduate of the Medical University of Nashville,)

HAVING permanently located in Asheville, offers his Professional services to the citizens of town and country,

Office and residence, one door south of Asheville Hotel. March 27, 1856. tf

Daguerreian Rooms.

O. M. LEWIS,

HAVING permanently located himself in Asheville, respectfully offers his services to the citizens and public generally.

Rooms over Aston's Drug and Book Store.

March 13,—tf.

PHYSIC FOR THE MILLION.

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry;
" Rogers' Liverwort and Tar;
" Bull's Sarsaparilla;
McLane's Vermifuge;
Perry Davis' Pain Killer;
Lyon's Kathairon;
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral;
Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry;
" Bitter Catholicon;
" Persian Hair Lustral;
" Bowel Cordial;
" Vermifuge;
London's Indian Expectorant;
" Alterative;
" Carminative Balsam;
" Tonic Vermifuge;
" Female Elixer;
" Cherokee Liniment;
" All Healing Salve;

Ayer's Cathartic Pills; London's Fever and Ague Pills; Brandreth's Pills; Moffatt's Pills; McLane's Liver Pills; Loudon's Ind. Sanative Pills; Wright's Vegetable Pills; Swayne's Sarsaparilla and Tar Pills; Mustang Liniment; Hays' Liniment; Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster; Gray's Ointment; Hutchison's Ointment; Stabler's Cherry Expectorant; Stabler's Vermifuge; Stabler's Diarrhœa Cordial; Hoofland's German Bitters; Jacob's Cordial; Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers; Hembold's Extract Bucha; Hembold's Extract Sarsaparilla; Balm of Thousand Flowers.

All the above, together with a large assortment of Ointments, Balms, Embrocations, Tonics, Salves, Vermifuges, and other preparations, which have been selected with great care for, and are peculiarly adapted to, the resuscitation, renovation, and full purification of disappointed and defeated politicians and their admiring friends.

Just received and for sale af the People's Drug Store, by ASTON.

August 14, 1856.

BEEF! BEEF!!

THE subscribers have opened a BEEF MARKET, and invite the public generally to call and try them. They kill every Monday, Wednesday and Friday evening, at the residence of Mr. White, in the east end of town. Customers can be served either on the evening of killing, or the next morning. They kill none but No. 1 cattle, and will try to give satisfaction.

J. M. ISREAL,
W. T. WHITE.

Asheville, July 31, 1856. 361 tf

Dr. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE AND LIVER PILLS.

Two of the best Preparations of the Age.

They are not recommended as Universal Cure-alls, but simply for what their name purports.

The VERMIFUGE, for expelling Worms from the human system, has also been administered with the most satisfactory results to various animals subject to Worms.

The LIVER PILLS, for the cure of LIVER COMPLAINT, all BILIOUS DERANGEMENTS, SICK HEADACHE, &c.

Purchasers will please be particular to ask for Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated VERMIFUGE and LIVER PILLS, prepared by

Fleming Bros.

SOLE PROPRIETORS, Pittsburgh, Pa., and take no other, as there are various other preparations now before the public, purporting to be Vermifuge and Liver Pills. All others, in comparison with Dr. McLANE's, are worthless.

The GENUINE McLane's Vermifuge and Liver Pills can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores.

FLEMING BRO'S,

- 60 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sole Proprietors.

SCOVIL & MEAD, No. 111, Charters street, New Orleans, General Wholesale Agents for the Southern States, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Sold by Smith & McDowell, Asheville, N. C.
" " B. D. Miller & Co., Hendersonville.
" " C. L. Harris & Co., Rutherfordton.
" " J. M. Crayton, "
" " Hull & Grayson, Marion.
" " J. V. Blackwell, Morganton.
" " Fitzgerald, Benners & Long, Waynesville.
" " Allman & Cunningham, Franklin.

June 5, 1856. 1y

The Cottage House.

THIS HOUSE is now open for the accommodation of the Travelling community and Transient Boarders. Its location is between the Furman University and the Depot; being within 250 yards of the former and 100 of the latter. Those having business at the University, and especially those traveling on the Railroad, will find this House a great convenience in two respects: the risk of being left, as the shrill whistle, 30 minutes before the departure of the train, has a waking influence upon unaccustomed ears, and a few steps will bring them to the Depot. Their baggage sent to or brought from this place free of charge. Give my House a trial, which I intend to make my best advertisement.

WILLIAM DARBY.

Greenville, S. C., Feb. 21, 1856. eow6

ALL who wish to purchase *cheap Goods* can be accommodated at the store of CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

☞ THOSE Oranges, Figs, Lemons, &c. went off rather too fast last week, but a few more of the same sort are expected next week, at

April 17. ASTON'S.

Lindsey's Double-Acting ROTARY FORCE PUMP.

THIS pump has just been patented in *America* and *England*, and far excels any pump heretofore invented; its peculiarities are *simplicity, power,* and *cheapness.* Its simplicity; there is nothing about it but iron and cast metal, and it can be taken apart and put up by any one, and will last for an age. It has the power to raise water *hundreds of feet,* with the extra expense of $3 and the price of pipe. Water rises in it by hand 100 feet per minute! For cheapness; a No. 1. pump (for all ordinary purposes) complete, and fifty feet of pipe, costs but $20! The handle at the top, turns the pipe and pump, and every revolution fills the cylinder twice, affording an abundant supply of water with the least possible expense and labor. It is peculiarly adapted to *deep wells, rail road stations, salt works, mining and manufacturing purposes.* Wherever it is introduced, the old force, suction and chain pumps will disappear. Practical and scientific men pronounce it as without an equal, for all that is here claimed for it. The *Scientific American,* after seeing it in operation, says: "*This pump is very simple in construction, not liable to get out of order, durable, easily operated and economical; we regard it as an excellent improvement.*" Circulars with an accurate drawing and full description sent free of charge to all parts of the country. No. 1, has a one inch pipe; No. 2, 1¼ inches; No. 3, 1½ inches; and the prices $30, $42, $54; the No. 2 and 3 are designed for *very deep wells, railroad stations,* &c, where much water is required. The subscriber is the general agent for the sale of these pumps to all parts of the world, and *exclusive agent for* NEW YORK. Orders must be accompanied by the *cash,* and should be explicit as to the kind of pump wanted, depth of well, shipping address, &c. They will meet prompt attention. A pump and pipe weighs about 170 lbs. No charge for shipping or cartage. Wells over 50 feet should have extra gearing, which costs $3.

JAMES M. EDNEY,
Com. Merchant, 56 John St. N. Y.

For sale by H. LINDSEY, Inventor, Asheville, N. C.

ASHEVILLE Mutual Insurance Company,

HAVING fully organized, will issue Policies of Insurance upon property and the lives of white persons and slaves, from ten to sixty years of age, at premium rates so low as to present great inducements to those who feel disposed to insure.

Property or slaves will be insured for two thirds their estimated cash value, and the lives of white persons for any amount not exceeding five thousand dollars, for one year, for seven years, or for life,—the lives of slaves for one year or for five years.

All losses sustained by any member of the Company will be promptly paid within ninety days after due notice thereof, according to the regulations prescribed by the By-Laws of the Company, has been given the Secretary.

It is deemed unnecessary to remark upon the advantages of insuring both life and property, as prudence and self interest will clearly dictate the course to be pursued by the slave and property holder, and by those the loss of whose lives would seal the wretchedness of their families.

DIRECTORS.

James W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, W. Williams, M. Patton, A. B. Chunn, J. F. E. Hardy, Z. B. Vance, John Burgin, C. Moore, J. D. Hyman, W. W. McDowell, N. W. Woodfin, J. W. Woodfin, H. Johnston, J. L. McKee, J. R. Osborne.

OFFICERS.

J. R. OSBORNE, President.
W. W. McDOWELL, Vice President.
J. B. RANKIN, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. W. PATTON, W. D. RANKIN, M. PATTON.

MEDICAL BOARD.

J. F. E. HARDY, M. D.
J. D. BOYD, " "
C. N. CANDLER, " "

ATTORNIES.

Z. B. VANCE, WILLIAM WILLIAMS.

All communications should be addressed to J. B. RANKIN, *Secretary.*

Asheville, Nov. 15, 1855.

THE SMALL POX

HAVING lost its power to alarm and the people having began again to benefit themselves by selections from our stock of useful and beautiful

GOODS

we take this occasion to say that we are better prepared than usual to accommodate, and are rejoicing in hope of maintaining, and even exceeding, our share of patronage heretofore received.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

Asheville, May 1, 1856. tf

Ready Made Clothing.

Received and for sale, a large lot of *Ready Made Clothing.* Call and see at

W. D. RANKIN & Co's.

Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

May 26, '53.

Important to the Afflicted.

DR. JAMES A. CLOPTON, who has, for a number of years, been successful in curing Cancers, Ulcers, Tumors, Sore Legs, &c., offers to Druggists, Doctors, and Farmers, or any that may be afflicted, every remedy in use, for such diseases. He will give his own remedies, together with all other remedies in use, with a correct diagnosis of all such as will yield to treatment, for the small sum of $20. Address.

JAMES A. CLOPTON,
St. Louis, Missouri.

P. S.—Persons purchasing Dr. Clopton's remedies, will not be permitted to give them to others. Remittances of $100 have frequently been made for an ounce box of the ointment.

CERTIFICATES.

Wilson's Depot, South Side R. R., Va.

Dr. Clopton—Dear Sir: I am happy to inform you that my cancer is entirely well. Your ointment proved invaluable. I used it according to your directions and soon it took effect, and my cancer was removed; and I am now, to all human appearances, perfectly well. I wish you may meet with great success in your practice.

Yours, very respectfully,
THOMAS HOBBS.

Nottaway Co., Va., Feb. 2, 1855.

Oct. 11, 1855.

Dr. Clopton—Dear Sir: My wife's breast about as it was when I wrote to you last. From my description of it to you, you think you have an infallible remedy for it.

Enclosed, I send you a check of $100 on Petersburg bank. Please send me the medicine.

Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE W. REDD.

Pine Hall, N. C., Jan. 15, 1856.

Dr. Clopton—Dear Sir: I received a letter from you not long since, requesting me to send you the money that I was to give you for curing my daughter Martha. I herein enclose you the half of a hundred dollar bill; and when I hear from you, that you have received this, I will send you the remaining half.

My daughter is improving very much; and we think, and are in great hopes of her final recovery.

As soon as you receive this, write to me.

Yours, very respectfully,
A. W. ROBERTSON.

March 27, 1856—tf.

TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his property, whereon he now lives, in the south end of Asheville. The lot contains about one acre and a half. On it is a good dwelling house, out buildings, and a fine carriage shop. Call and examine for yourself.

JAMES SMITH.

Asheville, mar20tf.

Notice.

100,000 **GOOD PINE SHINgles** wanted, for which we will give notes and accounts; or half cash and half goods. We will pay the highest price, and sell the cheapest goods. Call at once, all ye shingle makers, as we wont take more than the above quantity.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

March 27, 1856. 343 tf

Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes.

OUR stock of these goods is large and inviting. Our coats commence in price at $1; pants 75 cents, and vests 62 cents. Other things in proportion.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

May 1, 1856. tf

HO! ALL YE NAKED!

THE subscriber, at his old stand, continues to take the dimensions of his customers, in such a manner as to give them FITS. He prefers working on credit, but rather than be contrary will, on a pinch, take pay down. You who want to look neat, and wear a BRAGG coat, are particularly invited to call.

J. W. WILSON.

Asheville, April 17, 1856.—tf

"Bonnets of Blue"

STABLES!

THE subscriber is prepared at his Stables to furnish the public with any and every description of riding vehicles, riding horses, &c. He has good

HACKS,

Good horses, and attentive drivers, and will spare no labor or expense to render satisfaction. He will convey passengers to any point with speed and safety.

He will also run a regular Tri-Weekly Four Horse Coach between Asheville and the Warm Springs—leaving Asheville every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 o'clock, A. M., and arrive at Warm Springs same day at 6, P. M. Leave the Springs every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8, A. M., arrive at Asheville same day at 6, P. M.

Passengers can register their names and pay the fare at either the Eagle or Smith's Hotel.

Stables near my residence.

THOMAS GOODLAKE.

Asheville, June 12, 1856. tf

GREAT ATTRACTION!!!

New Spring and Summer

GOODS!

THE undersigned are now receiving and opening at their *OLD STAND,* a heavy assortment of spring and summer **GOODS** of the latest and most fashionable styles; and embracing every variety usually kept in a retail establishment in this country.

They deem it unnecessary to enumerate the various articles, comprised within their assortment; or to specify prices;—suffice it to say, that they have been carefully and tastefully selected, by one of the partners in market; and will be sold at a *VERY SMALL* ADVANCE ON ORIGINAL COST.

They flatter themselves that the superior advantages of which they are possessed for purchasing Goods, will enable them to sell as low, if not a **Little Lower,** than any one else; and as you can get at their store any article you may stand in need of, it will be greatly to your advantage, *one and all,* to come, with your Feathers, Rags, Beeswax, Tallow, Hides, &c., &c.; and more important than all, with your pocket books well filled with *CASH,* and make your purchases of them.

To our old friends and customers, we tender our sincere thanks; and respectfully solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage they have hitherto bestowed upon us.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

University of Nashville.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE SIXTH ANNUAL COURSE of LECTURES in this Institution will commence on MONDAY, the 3d of November. A full preliminary course free to all students, will be given by the Professors, commencing on the first Monday of October.

Professors Fees $105. Matriculation Fee $5.—Practical Anatomy $10. Graduation Fee $25. For Catalogue and Announcement apply to

PAUL F. EVE, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty.

Undergraduate Department.

WESTERN MILITARY INSTITUTE.

THE NEXT SESSION of this College will open on MONDAY, SEPT. 8th. The Classical Course is full and every facility is afforded to Students in Scientific Branches. A Preparatory School is attached embracing a course of two years. The Military system is adopted as an effectual means of preserving good order, economy, regular habits, and active bodily exercise.—Charges for Tuition, and Boarding, $100 per term of 20 weeks. Surgeon's Fee $5. Engineering, French, Spanish, German, Drawing, Book Keeping and Fencing, each $10 per term of 20 weeks.

The last session of the Medical College closed with 339 Matriculants and 85 Graduates, from 13 States. The Military College closed its first year in Nashville, with 154 Matriculants from 14 States. For Catalogue and Regulations apply to B. R. JOHNSON, Superintendent.

Nashville, July, 1856. 262.

NOTICE.

AN Installment of Thirty-Eight ($38) Dollars will be required, on each SHARE of the Capital Stock of the French Broad Turnpike Company, on the 1st September, next.

Stockholders are requested to be punctual in their payments.

The Treasurer will attend at Valley Store, (Mr. B. C. Lankford's,) at 12 o'clock on that day.

By order of the Board,

McK. JOHNSTONE.
Sec. & Treas.

Valley Store, July 19th, 1856. 362.

Brownlow's Book.

"THE Great Iron Wheel Examined, and its False Spokes Extracted," by Rev. W. G. Brownlow, L.L.D. 100 copies of the above work just received at ASTON'S.

August 14.

Tennessee Clover Seed.

FIFTY Bushels Clover Seed, just received, and for sale by

March 13, '56. W. D. RANKIN & Co.

THE LAST

WARNING!

THE Partnership heretofore existing between Smith & McDowell, closed some time since. This is a final notice to all persons indebted to the firm that the business MUST and SHALL be wound up. Those who do not settle with us immediately, may, without exception, expect to settle with an Officer.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, March 27, 1856. tf

LADIES

WISHING to purchase fine DRESS GOODS for spring and summer wear, are advised to call on

CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

Flour, by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by

W. D. RANKIN & Co.